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Ministry of Industry and
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The Honourable Bob McClelland, Minister

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A MESSAGE FROM THE MINISTER

The Government of British Columbia regards EXPO 86 as one of the biggest events to take place in the province in this century. The massive job of organizing, financing and promoting such a spectacle can be justified only if the fair is used to make important statements to the world about British Columbia.

One such statement has to be that British Columbia has built a vibrant economy that thrives on international trade. And we welcome and encourage more of that trade. This special EXPO Edition of *British Columbia Facts and Statistics* is a reflection of that statement.

This edition lays out for interested persons — especially potential investors and business contacts — a profile of British Columbia, its economy and its prospects.

It's a succinct starting point, a door-opener for you in your search for business opportunities with us.

World in Motion, World in Touch, the transportation and communications theme for EXPO 86, has special significance for British Columbia. Visitors here will quickly see that we have built fine ports, railroads, highways and air links despite a formidable — and spectacular — geography. And multi-billion dollar capital investment programs are underway to further expand and upgrade these facilities.

That enthusiasm for movement has carried over into our economic life. The Government of British Columbia has introduced a wide range of initiatives designed to stimulate economic development and enhance the general investment climate.

I know you will find *Facts and Statistics* useful, and the World's Fair a significant and enjoyable event, reflecting the vibrant growth of our province.

The Honourable Bob McClelland
Minister of Industry and Small Business Development

FOREWORD

This publication is made available through the Ministry of Industry and Small Business Development.

We suggest the reader use this booklet only for general information, and refer to other publications of this and other ministries for more specific or more detailed analysis of any subject. To obtain a list of other publications available through this ministry, please contact the Ministry at either of the following locations:

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ECONOMIC HISTORY

The Province of British Columbia entered into Confederation with Canada on July 20, 1871. It has had an exciting and fascinating economic history and has before it a dynamic, rewarding economic future.

British Columbia has a land and water area of 948,596 square kilometres. It is approximately 1,450 kilometres (900 miles) long and averages 640 kilometres (400 miles) across. It extends from the 49th parallel on the south (with an additional dip south to encompass all of Vancouver Island) to the 60th parallel on the north, and from the Pacific Ocean and the Alaska Panhandle on the west to Alberta's western boundary on the east. The Yukon and Northwest Territories are its northern neighbours and the American States of Washington, Idaho, and Montana, its southern neighbours.

European contact with the land that is now British Columbia began in 1774 when a Spanish sailing ship commanded by Juan Perez anchored south of Nootka Sound. The early explorers traded with the native Indian people who had lived for many centuries along the coast and the main western rivers. The abundant wealth which the Indians obtained from their surroundings provided the basis for a vigorous and complex native culture.

The extended visit by Captain James Cook to Nootka Sound in 1778 established Britain's interest in the region. The visit set the stage for the fur trade which flourished until the middle of the 19th century. Captain John Meares established a trading post at Nootka in 1877, loading a vessel with furs and a deckload of spars for shipment to China. This represented the first reported trade in timber from British Columbia.

Fur traders of the North West Company explored the interior of the province; Alexander Mackenzie, Simon Fraser, and David Thompson each explored different routes from British North America to the sea. Alexander Mackenzie reached the Pacific Ocean at Bella Coola in 1793. Simon Fraser established a trading post at Fort McLeod in 1805. Fraser also founded Fort St. James on Stuart Lake and Fort George at the confluence of the Nechako and Fraser Rivers in 1806 and 1807 respectively. All were established in the name of the North West Company.

The North West Company and the Hudson's Bay Company amalgamated in 1821. In 1843 the Hudson's Bay Company established Fort Victoria as its western depot, in anticipation of the loss of its then current western depot at Vancouver, Washington. In 1846 the Oregon Treaty established the United States-British Columbia border at the 49th parallel, two hundred miles to the north of the lower Columbia River. The Hudson's Bay Company established the first mechanized sawmill in British Columbia near Victoria in 1848. The British Crown Colony of Vancouver Island was formed in 1849.

British Columbia has had an exciting and fascinating economic history and has before it a dynamic, rewarding economic future.

The discovery of gold on the Fraser River in 1858 attracted thousands of people to the area and Victoria, as the supply centre, was suddenly transformed from a trading post to a city. New Westminster, Hope, and Yale also came into prominence as a result of the gold rush. The discovery of gold on the Fraser River also caused the Crown to extend its jurisdiction to the mainland. The colony of British Columbia, an amalgamation of Vancouver Island with the mainland, was formed in 1866. The brief economic boom during the gold rush years did not provide a firm base for continued rapid growth. The lack of immigrants, capital, and markets made the prospect of a rail link to the east attractive, and in 1871, with the promise of an all-Canadian railway, British Columbia joined Confederation.

Major utilization of forest resources started after the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1886 and expanded in accordance with market conditions as transportation systems improved. Pulp production began in 1909, although 1912 is considered the birthdate of the industry when three new plants went into production and newsprint production was started at Powell River. Fraser Mills near New Westminster produced the first plywood in British Columbia in 1913. Coastal sawmills exported lumber to world markets while Interior sawmills found their first important market in the Prairie settlement boom prior to World War I. Pulp and paper mills,

producing sulphite pulp and newsprint, were built at sites offering abundant soft water, energy and wood supplies. The rapid expansion of demand for paper products, associated with changed packaging techniques in the postwar period, shifted the emphasis to "kraft" or sulphate pulp. Completion of the Panama Canal in 1914 opened new markets in Europe, giving further impetus to the establishment and expansion of pulp, paper, and lumber mills, fish packing plants, fruit and vegetable canneries, and smelters, plus expansion of port facilities to handle the export of grain from the Prairies. Population growth also accelerated as the railroad encouraged greater migration of settlers to British Columbia.

The province's industrial base is becoming more sophisticated and diversified, but will remain resource-oriented since the province has an abundance of natural resources, much of which remains to be developed.

Economic activity in British Columbia increased as a result of World War II, during which base metals and forest products were in strong demand. Construction of the Alaska Highway by the Americans during the war and later track extensions, modernization of equipment, and improved services of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway (now British Columbia Railway) proved of great benefit in opening up the northern and central sections of the province.

Strong world demand for the products of British Columbia's resource-based industries brought tremendous economic growth following the war. Improved technology in all phases of the forest industry has increased utilization of the province's forest resources while also increasing efficiency and productivity. This has permitted the development of large integrated forestry complexes, not only in the coastal areas but also in the Interior.

Mining activity began with the working of Vancouver Island coal deposits in the 1840s but placer gold attracted the most attention in the early period. Production of lode gold and copper then overshadowed other minerals until the 1920s when the huge Sullivan lead-zinc mine at Kimberley came into full production. In the 1960s the emphasis again shifted to copper as new markets and technology permitted the development of large, low-grade, open-pit mines. Commercial production of gas and oil in the Peace River District began with completion of the main gas and oil pipelines in 1957 and 1961 respectively. The coal mining industry was reactivated in the late 1960s when Japanese steelmakers began purchasing large quantities of coking coal from British Columbia mines.

The fishing industry has also been important throughout the economic history of the province. Salmon canning began in 1870 on the Fraser River, spreading quickly northwards. Canning made possible the marketing of salmon in distant places. In the 1960s and 1970s some canning activity was displaced as freezing technology became prominent and operations became more centralized in Vancouver and Prince Rupert. The 1970s also saw the emergence of a major roe herring fishery in the province's coastal waters.

Fur traders introduced agriculture to British Columbia in the first quarter of the nineteenth century in order to reduce their dependence on distant and costly sources of foodstuffs. Crops of grain, vegetables and fruits were raised and dairy cattle and horses were kept at many trading outposts. Demand for agricultural products increased considerably with the influx of goldseekers. Commercial farming and Interior cattle ranching began during the mining booms. Activity expanded with the settlement of lands opened by the coming of the railways. Irrigation schemes in the Okanagan and Kootenays and land reclamation programs in the Lower Fraser Valley and at Creston provided rich new productive capacity. Grain and seed crops began to be cultivated in the Peace River region after the turn of the century. Specialized agricultural production in various regions of the province has been largely determined by climatic conditions and proximity to markets.

Manufacturing in British Columbia is mainly resource-oriented. However, an increasing range of products is produced locally and the smaller industry groups make an important contribution to the economy. Wood products remain the largest manufacturing group in the province, although recently the industry has not matched the growth rates of other types of manufacturing

activity such as primary metals, metal fabricating, machinery, plastics, chemicals and electrical products. The industrial base is becoming more sophisticated and diversified. The industrial sector will, however, continue to be resource-oriented since British Columbia has an abundance of natural resources, much of which remains to be developed.

The United States and United Kingdom constituted the two major markets for British Columbia products until 1967 when Japan replaced the United Kingdom as the second most important trading partner. In recent years, other Pacific Rim countries, with approximately half of the world's population, have become important trading partners and represent a high proportion of the current and potential trading volume through British Columbia ports. Recent major port developments in the Prince Rupert and Vancouver areas, backed up by continuing rail and road improvements and an increasing industrial capability will enhance the province's ability to serve future world markets.

PROVINCIAL ECONOMIC INITIATIVES

The goal of British Columbia's economic development strategy is to strengthen the province's long-term competitive position, thereby increasing and sustaining economic performance. Initiatives introduced to attain this goal encompass all sectors of the provincial economy. They are designed to build on the economy's strengths and complement new private sector investment proposals. In addition to a wide range of financial incentive programs, there are new tax measures designed to stimulate investment. Labour relations legislation has also been revamped, and many government regulations have been streamlined or eliminated.

Provincial economic development initiatives are designed to build on British Columbia's economic strengths to enhance its long-term competitive position.

A major element of the province's economic renewal program is the Canada-British Columbia Economic and Regional Development Agreement (ERDA) which was signed in November 1984. Within the ERDA framework, the two governments have agreed on seven subsidiary cost-sharing agreements of five-year duration with a total value of $575 million. A wide range of specific initiatives are set out in the individual subsidiary agreements covering small business, forestry, industrial development, agriculture and food, tourism, minerals, science and technology.

New provincial initiatives include:

- Provincial-municipal partnership agreements under which participating municipalities have access to a variety of incentives designed to stimulate private-sector investment, including property tax reductions and provincial corporate income tax relief;
- Special Enterprise Zones that will provide tax holidays or exemptions for industries new to the province that will not compete directly with existing local firms;
- Small Business Venture Capital Corporations which provide investors with a tax credit on provincial personal income tax, thereby expanding the pool of risk capital available to small companies;
- electrical energy pricing discounts;
- a new public purchasing policy designed to assist British Columbia suppliers;
- a Commissioner of Critical Industries charged with developing innovative solutions to get employers back in business and employees back to work; and
- establishment of the Ministry of International Trade and Investment, to provide a stronger economic presence around the world.

These initiatives are in addition to the many programs and services to business that have been available for some time, including low interest loans, industrial land development, business counselling services, statistical services, financial assistance for trade shows and other export promotion activities.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA ECONOMY 1973-1983

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at Market Prices of British Columbia, the sum total of all goods and services produced by the economy in a given year, totalled $47.2 billion in 1983, compared to the 1973 GDP OF $14.7 billion. Removing the effects of price changes, British Columbia's GDP in 1971 dollars was $16.0 billion in 1983, 33 percent higher than the 1973 level of $12.0 billion. Average annual real GDP growth in British Columbia was 2.9 percent compared to 2.4 percent for Canada over the same 10-year period. In 1983, British Columbia comprised 11.6 percent of Canada's real GDP compared to 11 percent in 1973.

Among the income components of British Columbia's Gross Domestic Product, the largest is labour income (including wages, salaries, supplementary labour income and military pay and allowances) which made up 55.2 percent of GDP in 1983, slightly higher than its 53.7 percent share in 1973. Business income (including corporation profits, investment income, unincorporated business income and farm income) saw its share of GDP reduced from 25.9 percent in 1973 to 22.0 percent in 1983. Taxes, both direct and indirect, made up 31.7 percent of GDP in 1983 compared to 30.7 percent in 1973.

Average annual real GDP growth in British Columbia was 2.9 percent compared to 2.4 percent for Canada over the 1973–83 period.

Among the expenditure components, consumption (personal and government) accounted for 79.7 percent of British Columbia's Gross Domestic Expenditures (GDE) in 1983 compared to 71.5 percent in 1973. Investment (by business and government) declined from a 25.0 percent share in GDE in 1973 to 20.8 percent in 1983. Merchandise exports, comprising 34.1 percent of GDE in 1973, grew to a high of 39.6 percent in 1979 before declining to a low of 24.6 percent in 1982, then rebounding to 28.7 percent in 1983.

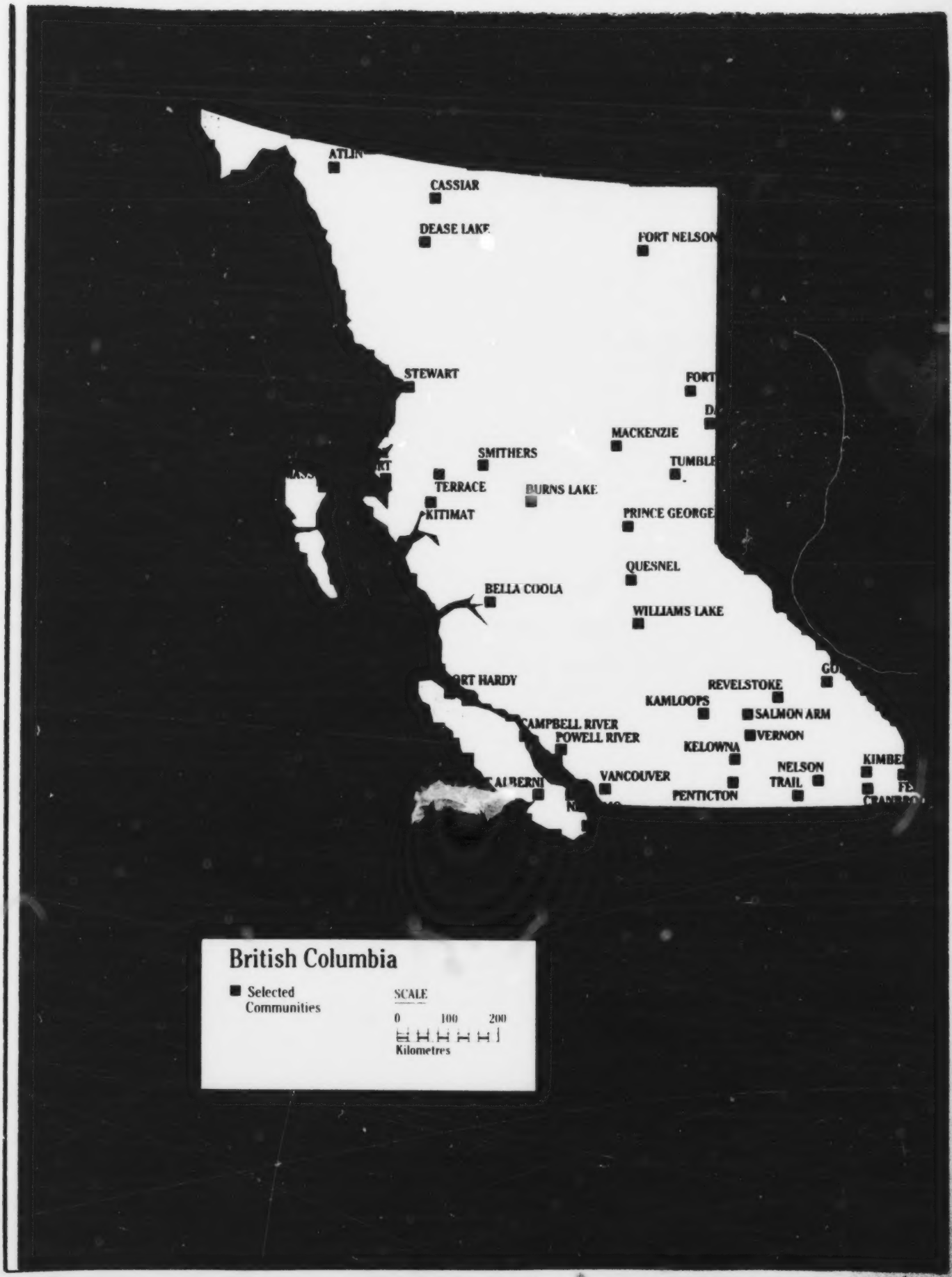
In terms of industrial shares, the structure of the British Columbia economy has changed considerably since 1973 as summarized in Table 1.

The decade 1973-83 saw all goods pro-

Table 1. British Columbia Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Activity

Activity	1973		1983	
	($ Millions)	% of GDP	($ Millions)	% of GDP
Agriculture & Food Products	468	3.6	1,317	3.1
Forestry, Wood and Paper	1,776	13.6	3,568	8.5
Fishing & Fish Products	165	1.3	346	0.8
Mining and Mineral Products	982	7.5	2,914	6.9
Other Manufacturing	603	4.6	1,647	3.9
Construction	999	7.7	2,721	6.5
Utilities	286	2.2	1,334	3.2
Total Goods Producing	**5,279**	**40.5**	**13,847**	**32.9**
Transportation, Communications & Storage	1,246	9.5	4,397	10.5
Wholesale Trade	648	5.0	1,869	4.4
Retail Trade	942	7.2	2,615	6.2
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1,437	11.0	6,421	15.3
Community, Business and Personal Services	2,544	19.5	9,353	22.2
Public Administration and Defence	956	7.3	3,539	8.4
Total Service Producing	**7,773**	**59.5**	**28,195**	**67.1**
GDP at Factor Cost	13,052	100.0	42,042	100.0

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding.
Source: British Columbia Economic Accounts, 1964-1983


ATLIN
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MACKENZIE
SMITHERS
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BURNS LAKE
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PRINCE GEORGE
QUESNEL
BELLA COOLA
WILLIAMS LAKE
REVELSTOKE
KAMLOOPS
SALMON ARM
CAMPBELL RIVER
POWELL RIVER
VERNON
KELOWNA
NELSON
VANCOUVER
TRAIL
PENTICTON
British Columbia
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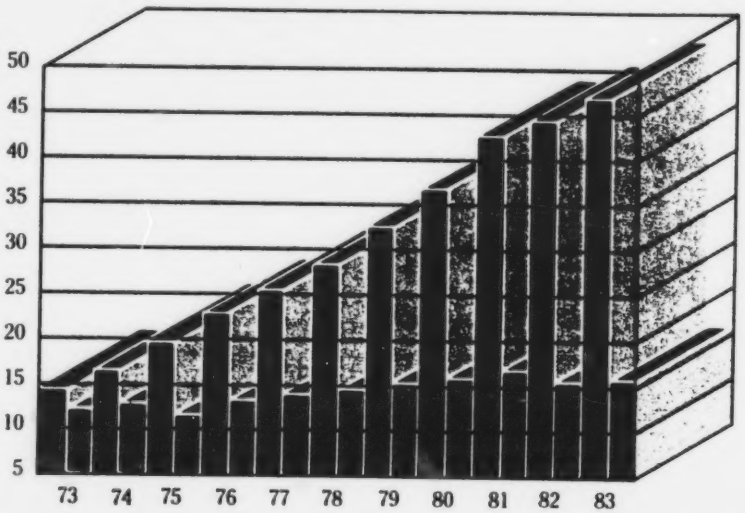
ducing components of GDP, with the exception of utilities, decline in importance as a percentage of GDP. Agriculture and food products slipped from 3.6 to 3.1 percent while the forest industries dropped from 13.6 to 8.5 percent. Non-resource-based manufacturing and construction both declined slightly but utilities (electricity, water and gas) increased their share from 2.2 percent to 3.2 percent of GDP. Taken as a group, the goods-producing activities have lost ground as a percent of GDP, from 40.5 percent in 1973 to 32.9 percent in 1983.

On the other hand, the service-producing activities have expanded their share of GDP from 59.5 percent in 1973 to 67.1 percent in 1983. Within the service sector, two activities have declined in their share of GDP from 1973 to 1983: wholesale trade (5.0 percent to 4.4 percent) and retail trade (7.2 percent to 6.2 percent). The rapid growth in community, business and personal services (including health, education, food and accommodation services, services to business management, etc.) resulted in the growth of its GDP share from 19.5 percent in 1973 to 22.2 percent in 1983. Public administration and defence grew from 7.3 percent in 1973 to 8.4 percent in 1983. Finance, insurance and real estate exhibited the sharpest gain, rising from 11.0 percent in 1973 to 15.3 percent in 1983.

The economic performance and structural changes in the B.C. economy over the period 1973 to 1983 can be summarized as follows:

- Threefold increase in nominal GDP; a 2.9 percent average annual real GDP growth; and an increasing British Columbia share in the Canadian economy.
- Small relative growth of labour income as a proportion of GDP at the expense of business income. Continuing increase in the percentage of GDP attributable to taxes.
- Relative decline in investment and relative increase in personal and government consumption as a proportion of GDE. A decline in the share of GDE attributable to merchandise exports.



Gross Domestic Product
(Billions of Dollars)

- An increase in the service sector share of GDP and a decline in the goods-producing sector share. Among individual activities, the largest increases in GDP share were in community, business and personal services, utilities and finance, insurance and real estate, while the largest declines in GDP shares were in forestry, agriculture, fishing and related processing, retail and wholesale trade and construction.

REGIONAL OVERVIEW

EAST KOOTENAY REGION

The East Kootenay region represents 3.2 percent of the total area of the province and 2.0 percent of the population. In the Fernie area coal mining is the dominant activity and vast coal resources are yet to be exploited. The Cranbrook-Kimberley area enjoys a broader economic base; farming, logging and sawmilling activities are widespread. There is a pulpmill at Skookumchuck and a major mining-fertilizer complex at Kimberley. Cranbrook is the regional centre for a wide range of trade, commercial, transportation and government services. The Invermere area is sparsely populated, with an economy based on logging, sawmilling, ranching and the tourist industry.

CENTRAL KOOTENAY REGION

Two Regional Districts, Central Kootenay and Columbia-Shuswap form the Central Kootenay region, which contains 6 percent of the province's surface and 3.3 percent of its population. The terrain is mountainous; valleys are oriented north-south and contain a number of reservoirs providing water supplies for power generation facilities. The only relatively flat areas are around Creston and Salmon Arm where agricultural enterprises are concentrated. Forestry constitutes the largest primary industry with logging and processing activity widespread. The region's only pulpmill is located at Castlegar. Nelson is the regional commercial and administrative centre, Revelstoke is a divisional railway point and the Salmon Arm area derives considerable benefit from tourism and the retirement industry. The region has a long history of mining and a number of small mines are operating, primarily in the Nelson area.

OKANAGAN-BOUNDARY REGION

Three Regional Districts covering the Okanagan Valley and the Kootenay Boundary Regional District comprise this economic region. It contains 3.3 percent of the provincial land area and 8.3 percent of the population. At Trail the huge Cominco non-ferrous smelter complex dominates the local economy but elsewhere in the region agriculture and the forest industries are the primary supports. The Okanagan Valley contains most of the province's orchards and vineyards. Tourism and the retirement industry also provide considerable economic benefit, and non-resource manufacturing is important. Mining and mineral exploration provide a significant number of jobs at Princeton, Peachland and Hedley. Penticton, Kelowna and Vernon have all developed to some extent as regional commercial and administrative centres, with Kelowna ranking first in this regard.

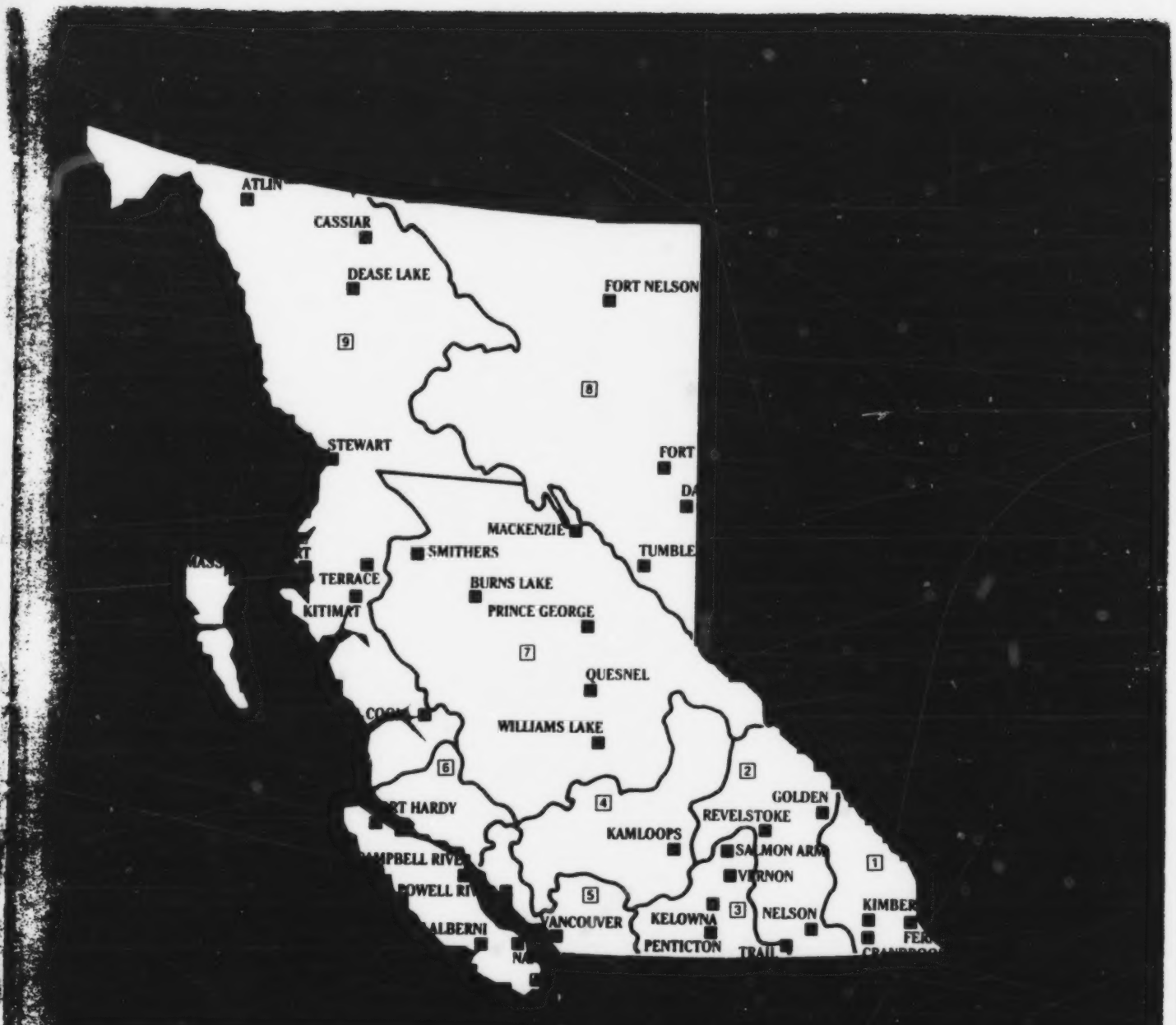
LILLOOET-THOMPSON REGION

Comprising Squamish-Lillooet and Thompson-Nicola Regional Districts, this economic region accounts for 6.9 percent of the province's land area and 4.3 percent of its population. The bulk of the region is part of the Interior Plateau, prime cattle range. Agriculture was once the leading primary sector but is now outranked by forestry and mining. Forest industry activity is widespread but the only pulpmill is located at Kamloops. The Highland Valley area, southwest of Kamloops, contains the largest, and the greatest concentration of, copper-molybdenum mines in British Columbia. Mineral exploration activity is extensive. Services related to transportation and tourism provide many jobs. Kamloops is the largest community and the regional trade, administration and manufacturing centre.

LOWER MAINLAND REGION

There are six Regional Districts within this economic region. It is the smallest of the subprovincial regions with only 2.9 percent of the land area, but it is by far the most populous with 52.9 percent of the British Columbia population. The region consists of the flat lower Fraser Valley, associated uplands and the mountains that border them. It also encompasses that part of the adjacent mainland coast linked to Vancouver by the coastal ferry system.

The Lower Mainland region is the leading centre for virtually every activity in the province, from farming and fishing to manufacturing to services. Only the mining sector is poorly represented. Beyond the urban concentration of Greater Vancouver and its expanding suburbs, the resource industries are of greatest importance. As the financial, educational, manufacturing, tourism, transportation and cultural centre of the province,



Economic Regions

1. East Kootenay
2. Central Kootenay
3. Okanagan-Boundary
4. Lillooet-Thompson
5. Lower Mainland
6. Vancouver Island-Coast
7. Cariboo-Fort George
8. Peace River-Liard
9. Skeena-Stikine

SCALE

0 100 200

Kilometres

the region benefits from all developments within its hinterland, which in many respects means all of western Canada.

VANCOUVER ISLAND AND COAST REGION

This region comprises all of Vancouver Island, numerous smaller islands and a remote and virtually uninhabited section of the mainland. Apart from a narrow coastal plain extending along the east coast of Vancouver Island, where the population is concentrated, rugged mountains predominate. The region covers 6.4 percent of the total area of the province and accounts for 18.1 percent of the population. Administratively it includes six Regional Districts.

The region is second only to the Lower Mainland in terms of both population and economic activity. Just over half of the population is concentrated in the Capital Regional District, which is dominated by Victoria, the provincial capital and a major trade, tourism and administration centre. Elsewhere the primary industries provide the main economic support with the forestry sector in the leading role. There are six pulp and paper mills on Vancouver Island; logging and sawmilling activity is widespread. Farming, fishing and mining (at Campbell River and Port Hardy) are well represented. Tourism and the retirement industry contribute greatly to economic activity, particularly in the southern part of the region.

CARIBOO-FORT GEORGE REGION

The Regional Districts of Bulkley-Nechako, Fraser-Fort George and Cariboo together represent 21.6 percent of the province's land area, and 6.7 percent of the population. Bounded by high mountains on the east and west, the region is primarily high, rolling to hilly plateau. It is heavily forested but lower elevations are suitable for raising beef cattle; the southern portion is the centre of cattle ranching in British Columbia. Forestry provides the main economic support throughout the region. Pulp mills are clustered in the centre at Quesnel (2), Prince George (3), and Mackenzie (2). Large open-pit mines are located near Williams Lake, Fraser Lake, Houston and Granisle and mineral exploration is widespread. The area around Quesnel has a long, rich history of gold mining. Prince George has developed as the leading trade, administration and manufacturing centre in the northern part of the province on the strength of its central location on the rail and highway systems.

PEACE RIVER-LIARD REGION

This economic region encompasses only the Regional District of the same name. It represents 21.8 percent of the land area of the province but contains only 2.1 percent of the population. The terrain is largely flat, except for deeply cut rivers, rising to the peaks of the Rocky Mountains on the south and west. The central part of the region actually extends westward beyond the Rockies. Grain, forage and beef cattle traditionally provided the economic base of the triangle extending from Chetwynd to Dawson Creek and Fort St. John. In the past three decades the forest industry, oil and natural gas have provided much of the economic and population growth throughout the region. In the 1980s growth has been attributable to the development of coal mines southwest of Dawson Creek.

SKEENA-STIKINE REGION

This region is by far the largest of the nine economic regions, covering 28 percent of the provincial land area. However, the region includes only 2.5 percent of the provincial population and most of the residents are concentrated between Prince Rupert, Hazelton and Kitimat. The terrain ranges from broad valleys near sea level to rugged mountains and rolling plateau. The economy is equally diverse. The coastal communities rely heavily on fishing and fish processing. There is extensive logging on the Queen Charlotte Islands and the southern half of the mainland portion of the region. Pulp and paper mills are located at Prince Rupert and Kitimat, and sawmills at Terrace, Kitwanga and Hazelton. The mining industry has provided the main support for Stewart, Cassiar, Atlin, Dease Lake and Kitsault. Prince Rupert was originally the leading administrative centre for the region, but Terrace's role in this regard has been steadily increasing because of its more central location. Kitimat was established in the early 1950s to house Alcan's aluminum smelter complex but the local economy has broadened appreciably.

LAND

GEOLOGY

The rock formations of British Columbia range in age from the Precambrian to recent. Some lava flows are only a few hundred years old.

The Precambrian era rocks, chiefly sedimentary, occur in the southeast part of the province. An extensive belt of metamorphic rock, schists and gneisses of undetermined age underlies the eastern part of the Interior Plateau and parts of the Monashee, Selkirk, Cariboo and Omineca Mountains.

Palaeozoic rocks form the main ranges of the Rocky Mountains. They underlie much of the country along and west of the Rocky Mountain Trench. Late Palaeozoic era sedimentary and volcanic rocks are exposed in a narrow belt extending northward along the Fraser River to the Omineca Mountains. Similar rocks occur in the northwest, between Atlin and Teslin Lakes.

Rocks of the Mesozoic age are widespread. Sedimentary and volcanic formations occur throughout the central part of the province between the Coast Mountains and the Rocky Mountain Trench, and on Vancouver and Queen Charlotte Islands. Mesozoic stratified sedimentary rocks, mainly Cretaceous in age, occur east of the Rocky Mountain Foothills and along the east coast of Vancouver Island.

Granitic intrusions, ranging from small plutons to large composite batholiths of Mesozoic and Early Tertiary age, are widespread. They intrude older rocks in a belt corresponding to the Coast Mountains, in another belt corresponding to the Omineca-Cassiar Mountains, and in an area extending across the southern part of the province between the Fraser River and Kootenay Lake. Tertiary rocks, mostly lava flows and associated volcanics, overlie older formations in the Interior Plateau, Stikine Plateau, and on Graham Island.

Mineral deposits are widespread throughout the province with copper forming the greatest number. It occurs as massive sulphide deposits in the Coast and Insular belts, in porphyries in the Interior belt, and in widely distributed skarn deposits. Copper, molybdenum and tungsten are associated in porphyry deposits in the Interior. Lead-zinc mineralization occurs as stratiform deposits in the late Precambrian and Cambrian rocks of southeastern British Columbia. Silver and silver-lead-zinc veins are localized in the Slocan area. Iron, as magnetite, occurs mainly in skarns in the Insular belt or associated with porphyry copper in the Interior belt. Gold is widely dispersed in veins and as an accessory in other classes of deposits throughout all mineralized regions.

Mineral deposits, particularly copper, are widespread throughout the province, while significant quantities of oil and gas occur in the northeast and extensive coal reserves are present in various locations, from Vancouver Island to the Rocky Mountains.

Significant quantities of oil and gas occur in the Palaeozoic and Mesozoic formations east of the Rocky Mountains in the northeastern part of the province. Some petroleum exploration and drilling activity has been undertaken on the continental shelf west of Vancouver Island and in Hecate Strait, and in various parts of the Interior, but no commercial discoveries have been made to date west of the Rockies. Extensive coal reserves are present in Cretaceous rocks of the Rocky Mountains, in isolated coal basins in central British Columbia and along the east coast of Vancouver Island.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

British Columbia, the westernmost province in Canada, has a diverse physiography composed of the Cordillera and Great Plains Regions. The Cordillera in British Columbia consists of three broad units — the Western System, the Interior System of scattered plateaux and mountains, and the Rocky Mountain System in the east.

The Western System consists of: (1) the Insular Mountains appearing in the Queen Charlotte Islands and Vancouver Island, and the St. Elias Mountains in the northwest corner of the province where Mt. Fairweather (4,663 metres), the highest peak, is found; (2) the Coastal trough forming the east coastal plain of Vancouver Island and the delta plain of the Fraser River; (3) the Coast Mountains which extend northwesterly and average 160 kilometres wide; and (4) the Cascade Mountains which rise to the east and south of the Fraser River in the southeast corner of the Western System.

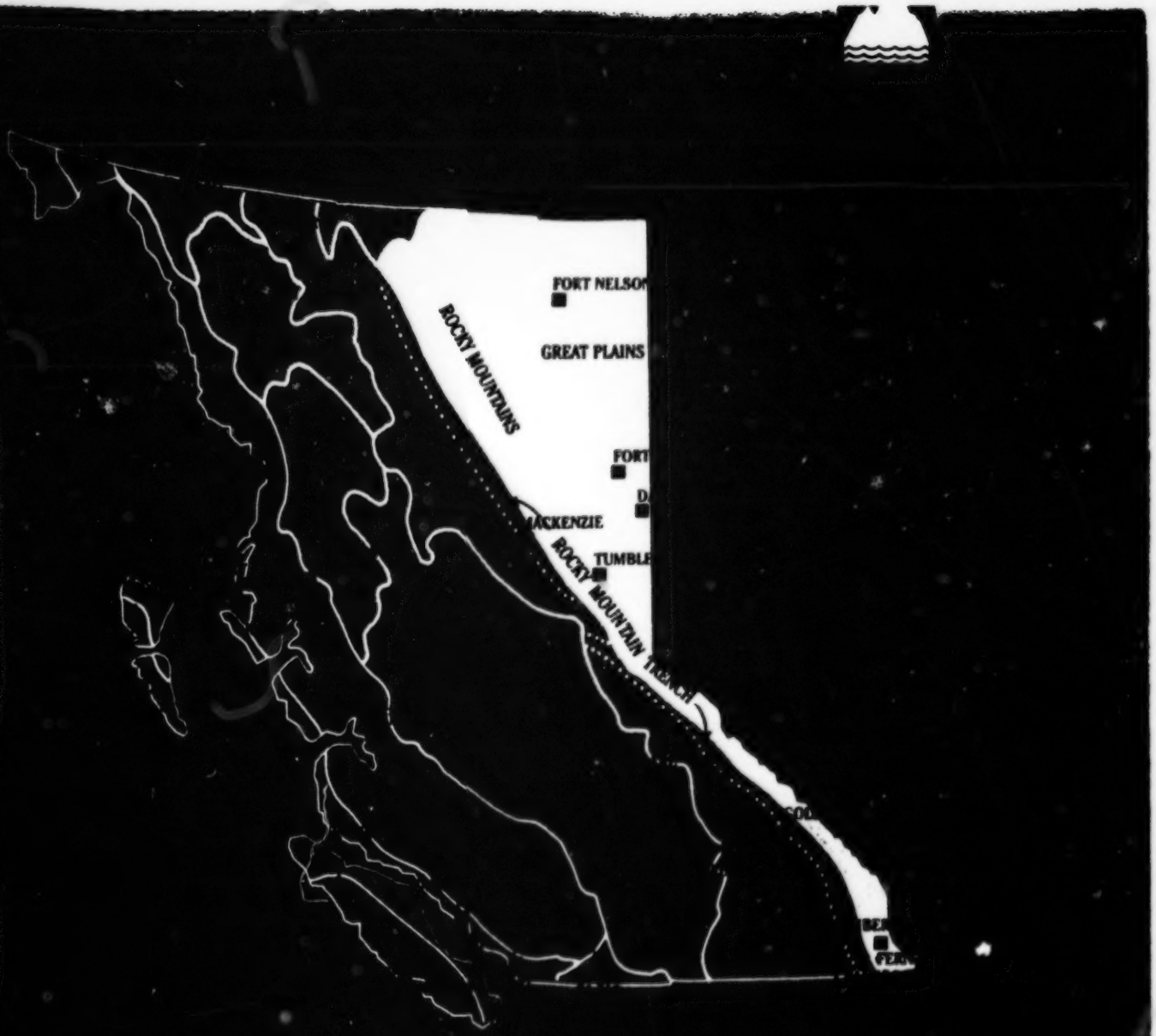
The Interior System is further inland and is dominated by the extensive Interior Plateau. The southern section of the Interior Plateau is 50-65 kilometres wide and ranges between 1,200 and 1,800 metres above sea level. It extends 800 kilometres in a northwesterly direction, broadening to 320 kilometres and ranging between 600 and 1,200 metres elevation in the northern section. It is bordered on the east by the Columbia Mountains and the Rocky Mountain Trench, and on the west by the Coast and Hazelton Mountains. The northern third of the Interior System, surrounded by a series of mountain systems, comprises the smaller Yukon and Stikine Plateaux.

The Rocky Mountain Trench runs in a northwesterly direction to the Yukon border from the southeast sector of the province. It is 3 to 25 kilometres wide and contains a series of rivers and lakes as well as the Peace River reservoir (Lake Williston) and Mica reservoir (Kinbasket Lake). The Rocky Mountain System forms the eastern wall of the Trench and separates the province of Alberta from British Columbia south of the 54th parallel. Mt. Robson, reaching an elevation of 3,957 metres, is the highest peak in the British Columbia portion of the Rockies.

The northeast corner of the province east of the Rocky Mountains is a relatively flat region. It is part of the Great Central Plains of North America.

British Columbia has a diverse physiography within the Cordillera and Great Plains Regions, ranging from river delta plains to plateaux and glacial mountains.

The province has many rivers which rise in glacial and snowcapped mountains and drain the interior regions. The Fraser and Columbia Rivers originate in the Rocky Mountain Trench and flow southwestward. The Fraser enters the Pacific Ocean near Vancouver. The Columbia extends south of the border and reaches the ocean in the United States. The Skeena River rises in north central British Columbia, runs southwest and empties into the Pacific Ocean near Prince Rupert. The Peace and Liard Rivers originate in the Rocky Mountain Trench and are tributaries of the Mackenzie River which flows north to the Arctic Ocean. There are many large and beautiful lakes in the province. Some of the largest natural ones include: Babine, Kootenay, Atlin, Stuart and Okanagan Lakes. Williston Lake, created behind Bennett Dam on the Peace River, is now the largest body of water in British Columbia. Other large man-made (or enlarged) lakes include the Nechako reservoir, Kinbasket Lake and Arrow Lakes.



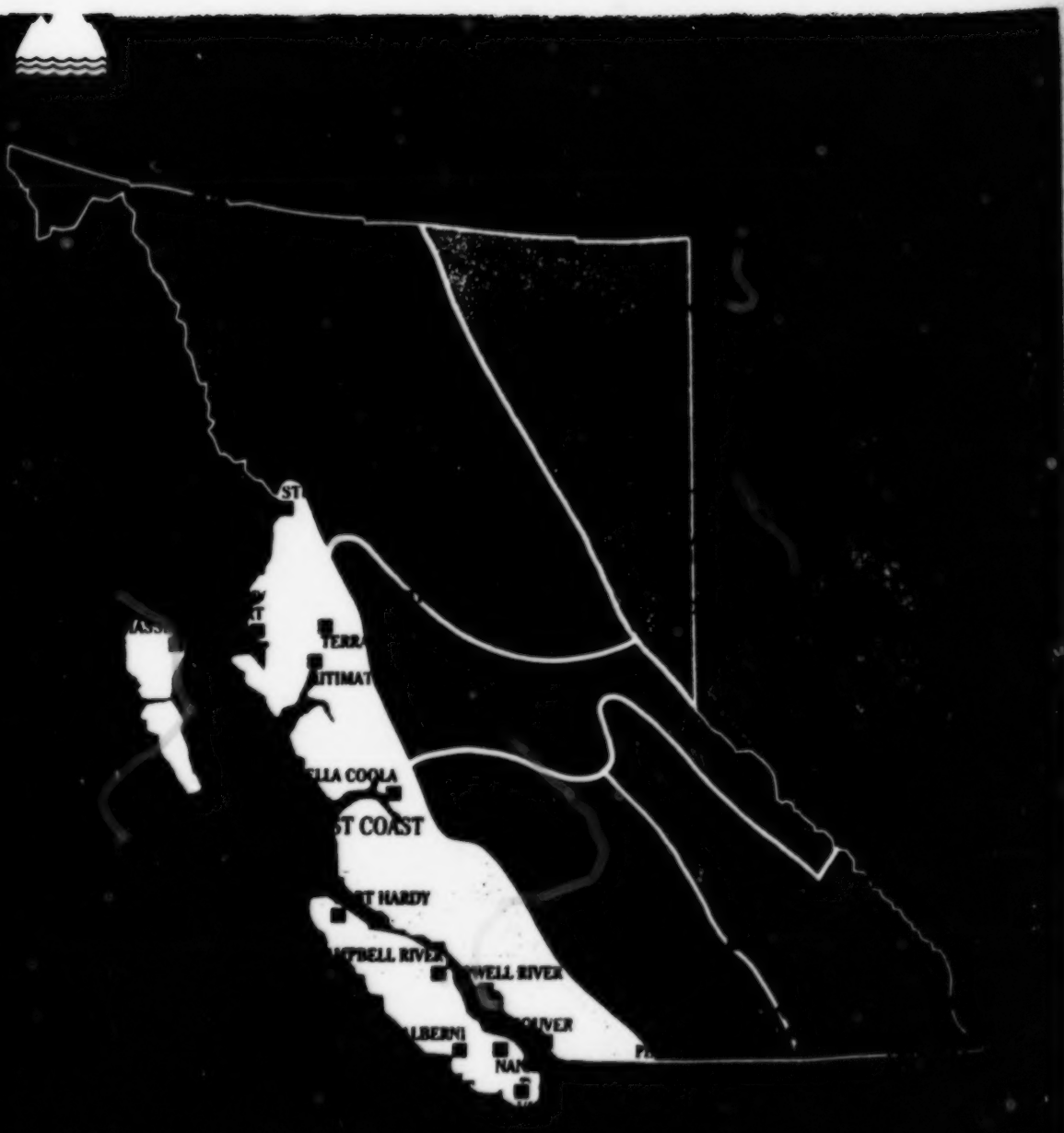
Physiography

- Great Plains Region
- Cordillera Region
- Rocky Mountain System
- Interior System
- Western System

SCALE

0 100 200

Kilometres



Climate

- Coast Region
- Interior Region
- Northeast Region

SCALE

0 100 200

Kilometres

CLIMATE

THE COAST REGION

The Coast Region has the abundant rainfall and mild temperatures associated with a maritime climate. Considerable variation does occur due to the terrain, high mountains and long fiords. There is also a distinct variation from south to north. Annual precipitation on the West Coast ranges from 130 to 380 centimetres. The heaviest rain occurs on the windward slopes in the fall and winter months. The leeward slopes record lowest annual rainfalls. The range in temperature is smallest on the outer coast due to the maritime effect. The sheltered inner coasts are somewhat warmer in summer and cooler in winter.

The southwest coast, consisting of the Lower Mainland and the southeast coast of Vancouver Island, has a pleasant climate. Depending on elevation, some 65 to 130 centimetres of rain falls per year, mostly in the fall and winter. Victoria averages approximately 75 centimetres of rain a year compared to Vancouver which receives approximately twice as much. Summer is often a period of relative drought. The area has a long frost-free season and mild winters.

THE INTERIOR REGION

The Interior Region, lying east of the coastal mountains and west of the Rockies, has a predominantly continental type of climate. It is not as rigorous as the Canadian Prairies, except for the northern section. Considerable variation in climate occurs, especially in winter, as Pacific storms bring relief from cold spells.

The Southwest Interior, lying just east of the high coastal mountains, has the driest and warmest climate of the whole province. Annual precipitation ranges from less than 25 centimetres to about 50 centimetres in the valleys. Temperatures in summer may reach 38 degrees Celsius. The coldest winter months have mean temperatures below zero degrees Celsius.

The Southeast Interior, made up of the Columbia Mountain System and associated valleys, has a more extreme climate than the Southwest Interior. Although precipitation in the valleys is fairly light, falls on the ridges are heavy. Mountain passes may receive well over 500 centimetres of snow in a season. Temperature ranges are typical of a continental climate, from below zero degrees Celsius in the winter to as high as 38 degrees Celsius in the summer.

The Central Interior has a distinct continental climate, with more extreme temperatures and higher precipitation than in the south. Temperature extremes range from 32 degrees Celsius in summer to as low as minus 40 degrees Celsius in winter. Annual precipitation ranges from 50 to 75 centimetres, while snowfall totals approximately 190 centimetres for the winter season. The frost-free period is short and unreliable.

The Northern Interior is a vast area and little factual meteorological data are available. Long, cold winters and short, cool summers are characteristic of the area. Precipitation is lightest in the western sections in the lee of the coastal mountains and heaviest in the foothills and slopes of the Rockies.

THE NORTHEAST REGION

The Northeast Region of the province is a northern extension of the western prairie region of Alberta. It has a continental climate that is more extreme than the Northern Interior region. However, it does have long hot summers and a frost-free period long enough to grow grain, forage and other crops.

BIOGEOCLIMATIC ZONES; VEGETATION TYPES AND WILDLIFE

The natural environment of British Columbia is influenced by the prevailing westerly winds. The winds create a series of wet and dry seasons. The result is numerous and distinct biogeoclimatic zones and forest types. The zones include the following:

COASTAL WESTERN HEMLOCK ZONE

Marine humid climate to the west of the Coast Range lying between sea level and 305 metres in the north and sea level to 915 metres in the south. Annual precipitation is 180 to 280 centimetres in the dry subzone and 280 to 660 centimetres in the wet subzone. Most precipitation occurs from fall to spring although summers are also wet. There are 4 to 6 months when the temperature is above 10 degrees Celsius and as many as 3 months when the temperature is less than 0 degrees Celsius. The predominant trees include: western hemlock, western red cedar, with Douglas fir in the dry subzone and amabilis fir in the wet subzone.

COASTAL DOUGLAS FIR ZONE

Mediterranean subhumid climate occurring in the rain shadow of Vancouver Island and Washington State's Olympic Mountains. This zone lies roughly between sea level and 450 metres elevation in the north and to 150 metres in the south. Annual precipitation is 70 to 130 centimetres occurring mainly from September to April. There are 5 to 7 months when average temperatures are above 10 degrees Celsius and none when they are below 0 degrees Celsius. The dominant trees include: Douglas fir, grand fir and western red cedar.

INTERIOR WESTERN HEMLOCK ZONE

Continental humid climate in the Selkirk Mountains of southeast British Columbia. This zone lies roughly between 430 to 1,340 metres above sea level. Annual precipitation is 50 to 115 centimetres in the dry subzone and 115 to 180 centimetres in the wet subzone. Precipitation falls mainly in winter, although summers are moist and humid. There are 3 to 5 months when temperatures are above 10 degrees Celsius and 3 to 5 months when they are below 0 degrees Celsius. The dominant trees include: western hemlock, western red cedar, Douglas fir, white pine, western larch and grand fir.

INTERIOR DOUGLAS FIR ZONE

Montane forests lying between the Ponderosa Pine Bunchgrass Zone and the Interior Western Hemlock Zone in the north. This zone lies between the elevations of 460 to 915 metres in the north and 305 to 1,340 metres in the south. Annual precipitation, 40 to 56 centimetres, falls mainly in winter; summers are very dry. There are 5 to 6 months with temperatures above 10 degrees Celsius and 2 to 4 months with temperatures less than 0 degrees Celsius. The dominant trees include: Douglas fir, ponderosa pine, often with western larch and western cedar.

CARIBOO ASPEN — LODGEPOLE PINE — DOUGLAS FIR PARKLAND ZONE

Cool continental climate in the central part of the Interior Plateau — associated with range land. This zone extends from the elevations of 520 to 915 metres. Annual precipitation is 36 to 50 centimetres and falls mainly in the winter. There are 3 to 5 months with temperatures greater than 10 degrees Celsius and 4 to 5 months with temperatures less than 0 degrees Celsius. The dominant trees include: Douglas fir, Englemann and white spruce, lodgepole pine and trembling aspen.

PONDEROSA PINE — BUNCHGRASS ZONE

Lowland semi-arid parkland lying between 275 and 830 metres. Annual precipitation is 18 to 36 centimetres and occurs mainly in the winter. There are 5 to 7 months with temperatures greater than 10 degrees Celsius and 2 to 4 months with temperatures less than 0 degrees Celsius. The dominant tree is the Ponderosa pine in open grassy stands.

ENGLEMANN SPRUCE — ALPINE FIR ZONE

The most widely representative zone in British Columbia with subalpine coniferous climate. This zone lies between the elevations of 900 and 1,700 metres in the north and 1,200 to 2,300 metres in the south. Annual precipitation of 40 to 180 centimetres falls mainly in the winter. Summers are cool and moist. There are 2 to 4 months with temperatures greater than 10 degrees Celsius and 5 to 6 months with temperatures less than 0 degrees Celsius. The dominant trees include: Englemann spruce, alpine fir and alpine larch.

SUB-BOREAL SPRUCE ZONE

Coniferous forest in continental humid climate lying between the elevations of 335 and 855 metres. Annual precipitation is 40 to 65 centimetres and occurs mainly in the winter months. Summers are cool and moist. There are 5 months when temperatures are below 0 degrees Celsius. The dominant trees include: white spruce; lodgepole pine, alpine fir, black spruce and tamarack are also present.

BOREAL SPRUCE ZONE

Coniferous forest under cold continental climate, lying between the elevations of 150 and 860 metres. Annual precipitation of 30 to 60 centimetres is concentrated mainly in the winter months. The summers are cold and wet. There are 2 to 5 months when temperatures are greater than 10 degrees Celsius and 5 to 7 months when they are less than 0 degrees Celsius. The dominant trees include: white and black spruce, tamarack, jack pine and in southern parts, lodgepole pine. Paper birch is also common.

ALPINE ZONE

Continental cold to subarctic tundra climate. This zone lies between the elevations of 760 metres in the north and 2,290 metres in the southeast. Annual precipitation is 75 centimetres in the north and 280 centimetres in the west. Temperatures are greater than 10 degrees Celsius for five months of the year and less than 0 degrees Celsius for the rest. The dominant trees are sub-alpine species in scrub patches.

WILDLIFE

British Columbia wildlife resources are extensive and varied. Few areas of North America offer such a wide range of animal life. Big game mammals include four species of deer, two species of elk, several of sheep (including California bighorn, Rocky Mountain bighorn, stone and Dall sheep), moose, caribou, grizzly and black bear, mountain goat, wolf and cougar. Fur-bearing animals include beaver, fisher, red fox, lynx, marten, mink, muskrat, otter, weasel and wolverine. The principal game bird species include blue grouse, willow grouse, sharptailed grouse, pheasants, ducks, geese, and chukar. Sport fishing offers salmon, trout, bass and several other species. British Columbia's wildlife is administered under the terms of the provincial Wildlife Act and the federal Migratory Birds Convention, and Fisheries Acts.

PEOPLE

GOVERNMENT

British Columbia was officially proclaimed a Province by Frederick Seymour, Governor of British Columbia, with the Union Proclamation of 1866. This united the Crown Colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia. Parliamentary government was implemented on August 12, 1856, in the first Legislative Assembly of the Colony of Vancouver Island. On July 20, 1871, fully responsible government was achieved when British Columbia entered Confederation.

The main document of the Canadian Constitution from 1867 to 1982 was the British North America (BNA) Act. This Act defined the major institutions of Parliament and provincial legislatures, and the division of authority between the Federal Government and the provinces. All matters of national concern, such as defence, postal service, banking and currency were under federal jurisdiction.

In 1982 the BNA Act was incorporated into a new Act, the Constitutional Act, by a constitutional resolution passed by the Canadian Parliament. The Canada Act, 1982, put an end to the power of the British Parliament to legislate for Canada and added the following new provisions to our Constitution:

- a Charter of Rights and Freedoms recognizing the supremacy of God and the rule of law. It protects the rights Canadians traditionally have enjoyed and recognizes important new rights.
- recognition of Canada's multicultural heritage.
- affirmation of the existing rights of the native peoples.
- the principle of equalization, referring to the long-standing tradition of sharing wealth among the provinces through federal payments,and commits governments to provide all Canadians with a reasonable level of public services.
- provisions confirming and strengthening the provincial ownership of resources.
- an amending procedure ensuring all changes to the Constitution will be made in Canada.

The major difference between the Canadian Constitution of 1982 and the BNA Act of 1867 is the fact the new Constitution will be adapted to meet Canada's changing needs and circumstances. The Constitution, unlike the BNA Act, is not under the jurisdiction of another country.

The people of British Columbia are represented federally by 28 Members of Parliament and 6 senators. The total number of seats in the House of Commons is currently 282 and, in the Senate, 104 seats.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

The Provincial Government has three branches: the Legislature, the Executive, and the Judiciary.

The Legislature

The Legislature consists of the Lieutenant-Governor and 57 members of the Legislative Assembly who are elected for a maximum term of five years. The members represent the people in the conduct of the business of the province. The Legislative Assembly is required by law to meet at least once a year. Normal sessions last several months. Special sessions last from a few days to several months, depending on the amount of business before the members.

The Executive

The executive branch is composed of the Lieutenant-Governor and the Executive Council. The Lieutenant-Governor is appointed by the Governor General of Canada, usually for a term of five years. He is the head of the Executive Government of the province. The Lieutenant-Governor appoints members of the Executive Council (or Cabinet) on the advice of the Premier of the province (who is normally the leader of the political party having the support of the largest number of members elected to the Legislative Assembly). He is guided by their advice as long as they retain the confidence of the Legislative Assembly. He assents to all measures or bills passed by the Legislative Assembly before they become law. The present Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia is the Honourable Robert Gordon Rogers. The official residence of the Lieutenant-Governor, Government House, is located in Victoria, the capital of British Columbia.

The Premier and his Cabinet Ministers comprise the Executive Council, otherwise known as the Cabinet. The Cabinet determines Government policy and is responsible to the Legislative Assembly for the operation of the Government. Cabinet members are appointed from the Legislative Assembly and

usually head government ministries.

A Deputy Minister is the permanent head of each ministry. He is responsible for carrying out the policy of the Government and for administering the work of his ministry. An average of 33,960 employees were employed (full-time equivalent basis) in British Columbia Government services during the 1984/85 fiscal year.

The Judiciary

The third important branch of Government is the Judiciary or the system of courts. The Provincial Legislatures and the Parliament of Canada have the power to make laws in Canada. The interpretation of these laws and the settlement of disputes under these laws are the responsibility of the Judiciary.

Under the terms of the Constitution, legislation concerning criminal law is under the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada. Provincial Legislatures are empowered to enact laws considered desirable for the protection of civil and property rights within their boundaries. Municipal or civic authorities are empowered to pass laws known as by-laws, which apply to their particular municipality, under authority given by the Provincial Legislature.

The judicial system in British Columbia is composed of the following: the Court of Appeal, the Supreme Court, county courts, and various provincial courts, including Magistrates' Courts and Small Claims Courts.

The federal courts include the Supreme Court of Canada and the Federal Court of Canada. The Supreme Court of Canada is the court of final resort in Canada. It hears appeals from the decisions of Provincial Supreme Courts and the Federal Court of Canada.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

There are several types of local or municipal government. They vary in size and structure depending on the needs of the community.

An Improvement District is the simplest form of local government. It provides a single service such as garbage collection, fire protection, or water supply. Village municipalities have a population range of 500 to 2,500 persons. In addition to providing services a village municipality can also regulate the conduct of persons by passing by-laws. Towns have a population of between 2,500 and 5,000 persons and have the further responsibility of social rehabilitation. Cities have greater pow-

Table 2. Combined General Fund and Special Funds Revenue and Expenditure for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1985

Revenue & Expenditure Category	$ Millions	Percent
Revenue Source		
Taxation Revenue	4,368	55.8
Contributions from the Federal Government	1,797	23.0
Natural Resource Revenue	726	9.3
Contributions from Government Enterprises	359	4.6
Sales & Services	205	2.6
Licences & Permits	175	2.2
Income from Investments	114	1.5
Other Revenue	80	1.0
Total Combined Revenue	**7,824**	**100.0**
Expenditure Function		
Health & Social Services	3,987	45.3
Education	1,729	19.7
Transportation & Communications	766	8.7
Natural Resources & Primary Industries	483	5.5
Protection of Persons & Property	412	4.7
Aid to Local Government	287	3.3
Interest on Public Debt	272	3.1
Other Expenditure	860	9.8
Total Combined Expenditure	**8,796**	**100.0**

Source: Ministry of Finance, 1985 Financial & Economic Review

ers and responsibilities, such as providing police protection. District municipalities encompass rural or suburban areas and have responsibilities and powers similar to those of cities.

Regional Districts are a relatively new form of government. They are designed to enable a group of municipal governments to provide common services on a shared basis, plus general regional services and local services in non-municipal areas. The municipalities and non-municipal areas in a Regional District are represented on a Regional Board.

Revenue for municipal services is derived mainly from property taxation and provincial grants. Additional revenue is obtained from licence fees, business taxes, and public utility projects.

FINANCE

Total Provincial Government revenues and expenditures, including all capital expenditures, for the fiscal years ended March 31, 1981 to 1985 are noted in Table 3.

Table 3. Combined General Fund and Special Funds Revenue and Expenditure for the Fiscal Years Ended March 31, 1981–1985 (Millions of Dollars)

Fiscal Year	Combined Revenue	Combined Expenditure
1981	5,803	6,059
1982	6,903	7,087
1983	6,529	7,513
1984	7,344	8,364
1985	7,824	8,796

Source: Ministry of Finance, Financial & Economic Review

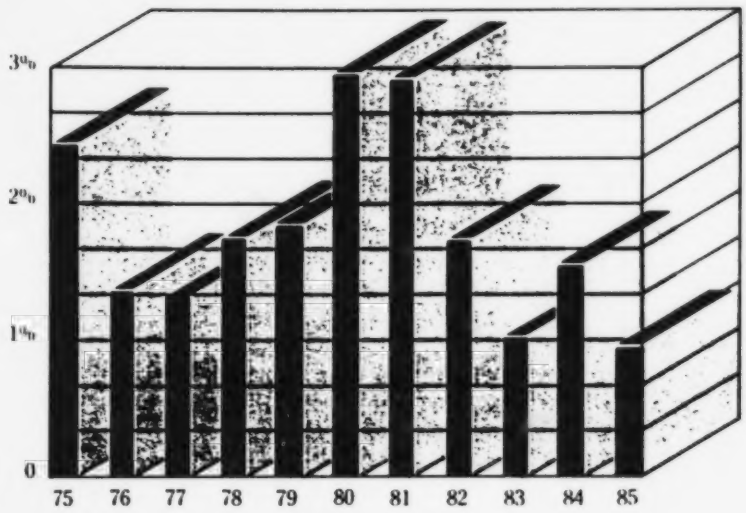
POPULATION

- The estimated population of British Columbia as of June 1, 1985 was 2,892,500.
- British Columbia contains slightly over 11 percent of the Canadian population.

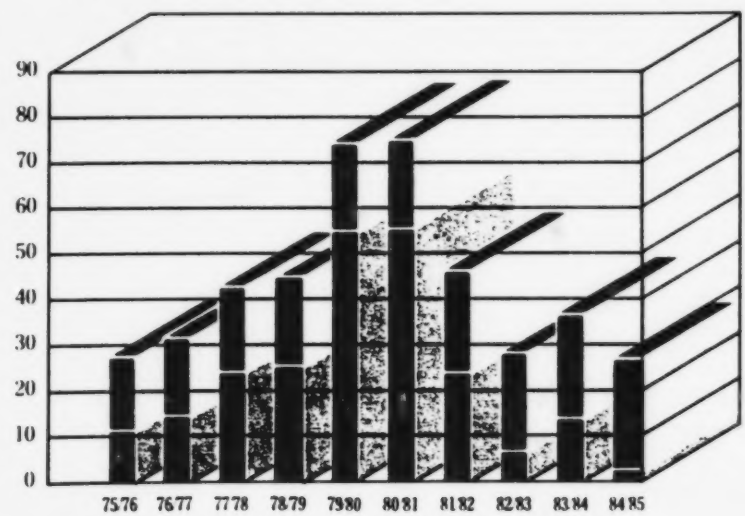
Over the ten years from 1975 to 1985, the population of British Columbia has increased at an average annual rate of approximately 46,000 persons or 1.7 percent. The year by year population growth rates from 1975 to 1985 are displayed in the graph at top left.

British Columbia's population is heavily concentrated in the metropolitan areas of Victoria and Vancouver. Together they comprise slightly over 54 percent of the province's total 1985 population.

Other major cities outside the metropolitan areas with their estimated 1985 population in brackets include: Prince George (68,975), Kamloops (63,859), Kelowna (61,578), and Nanaimo (50,440).



Population Growth Rate



Components of Population Change

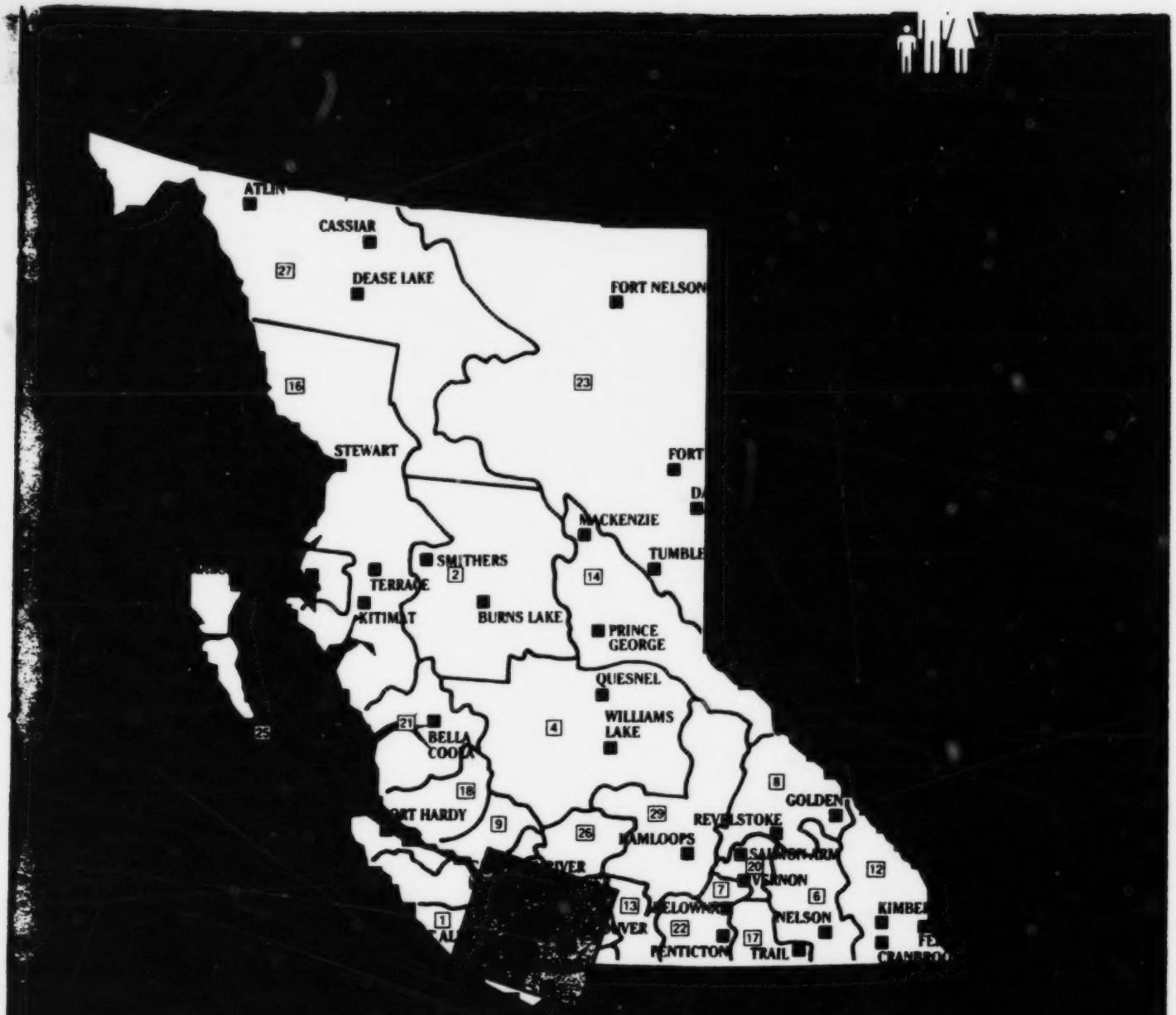
(Thousands of Persons)

■ Net Migration (Net Migration plus Natural Increase equal Total Increase.)
■ Natural Increase

Table 4. British Columbia Population Estimates by Regional Districts (Thousands)

Regional District	Population 1981[1]	Population 1985[2]	Annual Percent Change 1981-85	Percent Distribution 1985
Alberni-Clayoquot	32.6	31.8	-0.6	1.1
Bulkley-Nechako	38.3	40.5	1.4	1.4
Capital	249.5	263.2	1.3	9.1
Cariboo	59.3	62.3	1.3	2.2
Central Coast	3.0	3.4	2.7	0.1
Central Fraser Valley	115.0	131.7	3.4	4.6
Central Kootenay	52.0	52.6	0.3	1.8
Central Okanagan	85.2	89.2	1.1	3.1
Columbia-Shuswap	40.1	43.0	1.8	1.5
Comox-Strathcona	68.6	74.2	2.0	2.6
Cowichan Valley	52.7	54.8	1.0	1.9
Dewdney-Alouette	62.0	67.4	2.1	2.3
East Kootenay	53.7	57.3	1.6	2.0
Fraser-Cheam	56.9	59.8	1.2	2.1
Fraser-Fort George	89.4	90.6	0.3	3.1
Greater Vancouver	1,169.8	1,234.9	1.4	42.7
Kitimat-Stikine	42.4	42.7	0.2	1.5
Kootenay Boundary	33.2	33.0	-0.2	1.1
Mount Waddington	14.7	15.3	1.1	0.5
Nanaimo	77.1	83.2	1.9	2.9
North Okanagan	54.4	57.3	1.3	2.0
Okanagan-Similkameen	57.2	59.9	1.2	2.1
Peace River-Liard	55.5	59.3	1.7	2.1
Powell River	19.4	19.0	-0.5	0.7
Skeena-Queen Charlotte	24.0	24.5	0.5	0.8
Squamish-Lillooet	18.9	20.7	2.3	0.7
Stikine	2.0	1.9	-0.1	0.1
Sunshine Coast	15.5	16.6	1.7	0.6
Thompson-Nicola	102.0	102.2	0.1	3.5
British Columbia	**2,744.5**	**2,892.5**	**1.3**	**100.0**

Sources: [1] Statistics Canada [2] Central Statistics Bureau



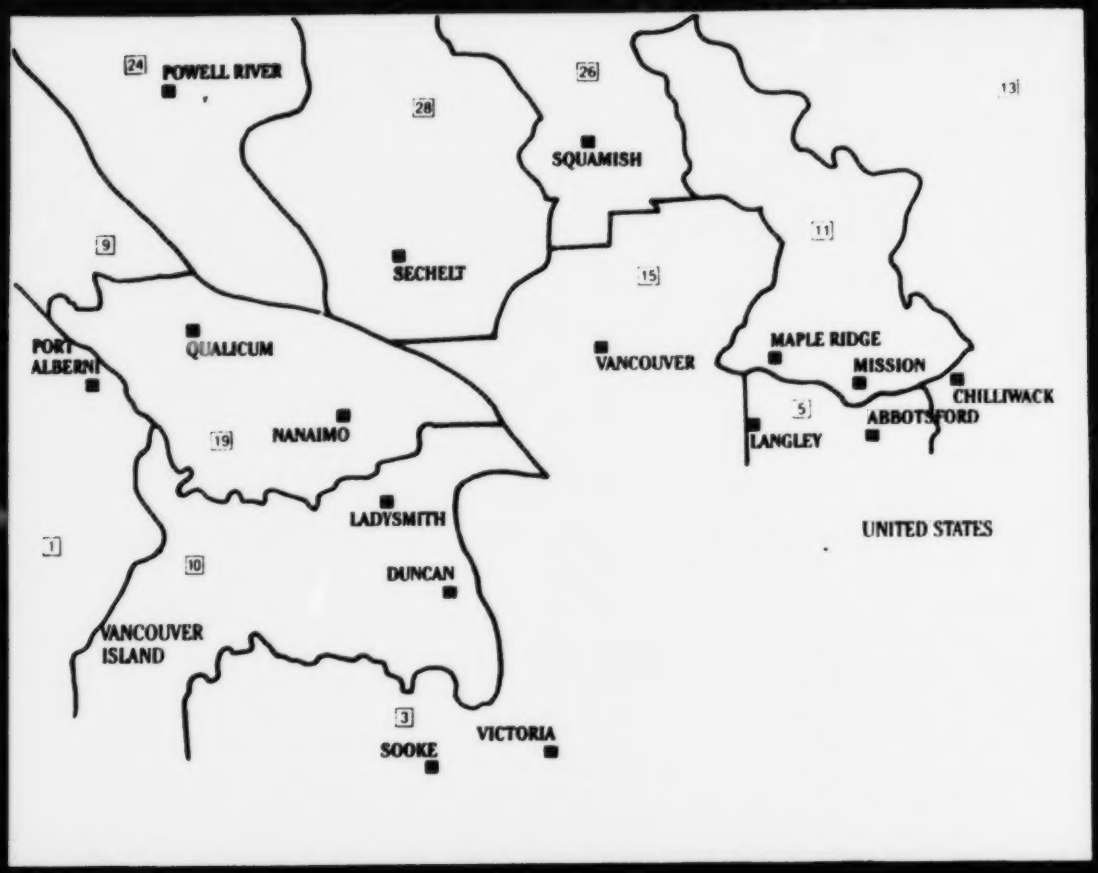
Census Divisions

1. Alberni-Clayoquot
2. Bulkley-Nechako
3. Capital
4. Cariboo
5. Central Fraser Valley
6. Central Kootenay
7. Central Okanagan
8. Columbia-Shuswap
9. Comox-Strathcona
10. Cowichan Valley
11. Dewdney-Alouette
12. East Kootenay
13. Fraser-Cheam
14. Fraser-Fort George
15. Greater Vancouver
16. Kitimat-Stikine
17. Kootenay Boundary
18. Mount Waddington
19. Nanaimo
20. North Okanagan
21. Central Coast
22. Okanagan-Similkameen
23. Peace River-Liard
24. Powell River
25. Skeena-Queen Charlotte
26. Squamish-Lillooet
27. Stikine Region (unincorporated)
28. Sunshine Coast
29. Thompson-Nicola

SCALE

0 100 200

Kilometres



Census Divisions Detail

See Census Division legend (on preceding page) for identification of divisions.

SCALE
0 20 40
Kilometres

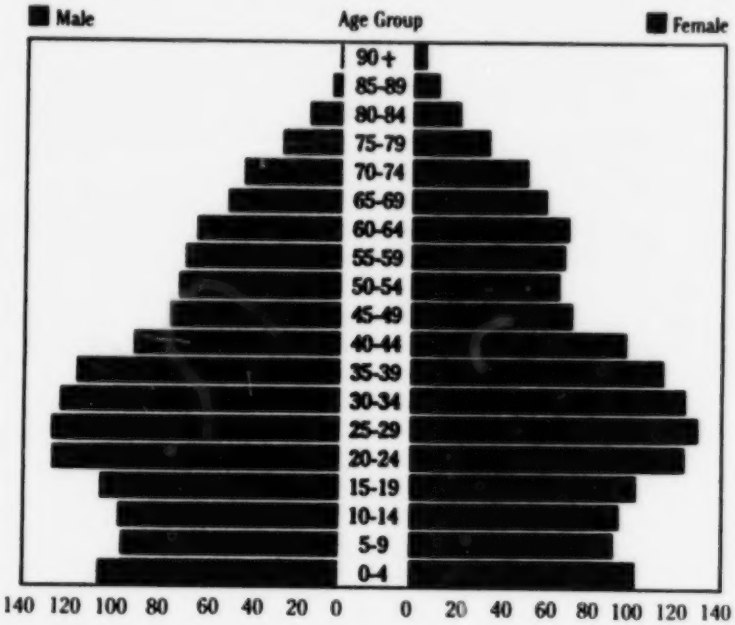
Table 5. British Columbia Population Growth by Net Migration and Natural Increase

Year	Net Migration[1]		Natural Increase[2]		Total Increase
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1975/76	11,308	39.8	17,097	60.2	28,405
1976/77	14,012	44.0	17,820	56.0	31,832
1977/78	24,381	57.8	17,814	42.2	42,195
1978/79	26,952	58.9	18,778	41.1	45,730
1979/80	55,731	74.0	19,564	26.0	75,295
1980/81	55,962	72.9	20,795	27.1	76,757
1981/82	24,573	52.3	22,377	47.7	46,950
1982/83	7,381	25.3	21,782	74.7	29,163
1983/84	14,371	38.5	22,921	61.5	37,292
1984/85	2,943	10.8	24,383	89.2	27,326

Sources: [1] Statistics Canada [2] Central Statistics Bureau

The population growth rates displayed in the lower graph on page 34 are made up of two components; net migration and natural increase (births minus deaths). Over the ten years from 1975 to 1985 net migration accounted for 54 percent of the total growth, with natural increase contributing 46 percent. The year by year contributions of each are given in Table 5.

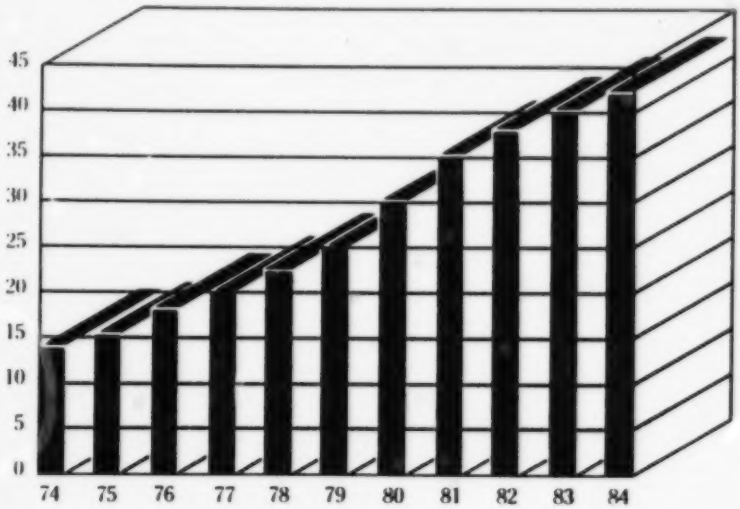
The median age of the British Columbia population is currently 32.5 years. This somewhat young median age results from the post World War II "Baby-Boom", which is clearly visible in the 15 to 39 year old age group of the current 1985 age profile in the graph at right.



Population Age Pyramid 1985
(Thousands of Persons)

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME

- the labour force averaged 1.4 million persons in 1984
- employment averaged 1.2 million persons in 1984
- average weekly earnings were $429.41 in 1984



Personal Income
(Billions of Dollars)

LABOUR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

British Columbia's labour force, which includes both employed and unemployed persons, experienced steady growth during the five-year period between 1979 and 1984. In contrast, employment peaked in 1981, then declined during the recession in both 1982 and 1983 before recovering slightly in 1984. As a result, unemployment increased substantially over the period. However, improved labour market conditions over the first 10 months of 1985 have resulted in a reduced level of unemployment and higher employment than prevailed in 1984.

Table 7. British Columbia Labour Force by Age and Sex, 1984 (000s)

Age Group	Total	Male	Female
15-19	113	59	54
20-24	197	105	92
25-44	730	420	309
45-64	352	221	131
65 and over	17	12	5
Total	**1,410**	**818**	**592**

Source: Statistics Canada, 71-001

The provincial labour force averaged 1,410,000 persons in 1984, an increase of 1.5 percent from 1983 and 13.8 percent from 1979. Of particular note is the rapid growth of the female labour force, which grew by 21.3 percent over the five year period as compared to 8.9 percent for the male labour force.

Despite a higher growth rate for the female labour force, males predominate and in 1984 comprised 58 percent of the total provincial labour force. The predominant age group is 25 to 44 year olds who account for 52 percent of the labour force, followed by the 45 to 64

Table 8. British Columbia Labour Force by Level of Education, 1984

Level of Education	(000's)	Percent
0-8 years	98	7.0
Some high school and no post-secondary	784	55.6
Some post-secondary	183	13.0
Post-secondary certificate or diploma	167	11.8
University degree	178	12.6
Total	**1,410**	**100.0**

Source: Statistics Canada, 71-001

Table 6. Male and Female Labour Market Activity, 1979-1984

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Labour Force (000's)	1,239	1,301	1,361	1,370	1,389	1,410
Employment (000's)	1,144	1,213	1,270	1,204	1,197	1,202
Unemployment (000's)	95	88	91	166	192	208
Participation Rate (%)	63.2	64.1	65.1	64.3	64.1	64.0
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.6	6.8	6.7	12.1	13.8	14.7

Source: Statistics Canada, 71-001 and 71-529

year age group with 25 percent.

One of the most important attributes of any labour force is its quality of skills and education. British Columbia's labour force is one of the most versatile and best-educated in Canada. In 1984 approximately 37 percent of the labour force in the province had at least some post-secondary education and almost 25 per cent had completed some type of post-secondary education.

Table 9. British Columbia Employment by Industry, 1981–1984 (000s)

Industry	1981	1982	1983	1984
Agriculture	26	30	33	34
Forestry	29	22	30	27
Fishing & Trapping	5	5	7	5
Mining	28	20	16	19
Manufacturing	184	159	151	148
Construction	93	77	70	70
Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities	129	125	124	111
Trade	231	220	211	222
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	72	77	74	79
Service	391	384	400	407
Public Administration	82	84	81	81
Total	**1,270**	**1,204**	**1,197**	**1,202**

Source: Statistics Canada, 71-001 and unpublished information

Reflecting the underlying structure of the provincial economy, 75 percent of British Columbia workers are employed by non-goods producing industries. On an industry basis, the leading employer is the service industry — 33.9 percent, followed by trade — 18.5 percent, and manufacturing — 12.3 percent.

Table 10. Regional Income Distribution, 1984 (Dollars)

Area	Per Capita Personal Income	Wages and Salaries per Paid Worker
British Columbia	14,778	21,825
Alberta	15,376	21,351
Saskatchewan	13,006	20,113
Manitoba	13,743	20,095
Ontario	15,841	22,512
Quebec	13,487	19,895
Maritimes	10,738	18,372
Canada	**14,412**	**21,184**

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM

INCOME

Total personal income in British Columbia reached an estimated $42.3 billion in 1984, a 4.5 percent increase over 1983. On a per capita basis, personal income rose to $14,778 per person from $14,365 in 1983. Over the ten year period between 1974 and 1984, total personal income in British Columbia grew at an annual rate of 9.9 percent.

On a regional basis, British Columbians enjoy higher income levels than residents of most other regions of Canada, and the province's labour force is one of the most skilled and best-educated in the country.

On a regional basis, British Columbians enjoy higher income levels than most other regions of Canada. Per capita personal income exceeded the Canadian average by 2.5 percent in 1984 and wages and salaries per paid worker of $21,825 were above all other regions except Ontario.

Average weekly earnings for provincial

Table 11. Average Weekly Earnings in British Columbia, 1984 (Dollars)

Industry	1981	1982	1983	1984
Forestry	473.01	517.44	587.15	646.60
Mining	547.22	597.03	644.86	704.20
Manufacturing	429.80	478.83	522.52	539.02
Food and Beverage	383.29	418.88	447.18	454.14
Wood	433.92	495.72	549.21	566.90
Paper and Allied	545.11	591.99	644.08	679.30
Construction	479.10	506.56	564.50	535.53
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	451.36	504.51	538.14	544.83
Trade	287.04	311.03	322.10	332.71
Finance and Related	349.22	378.69	408.38	417.40
Service	308.46	340.38	343.67	345.83
Education	n/a	n/a	502.23	516.27
Health and Welfare	n/a	n/a	349.20	353.29
Accommodation and Food	168.28	180.85	187.02	181.63
Public Administration	n/a	n/a	500.73	517.25
Industrial Aggregate	**362.77**	**396.99**	**423.35**	**429.41**

Source: Central Statistics Bureau, based on Statistics Canada, 72-002 and unpublished information

workers reached $429.41 in 1984, a 1.0 percent increase from 1983. On an industrial basis, the highest wage levels occur in mining and the forest based industries, while the lowest paying industries are concentrated in the trade and service sectors.

Individual incomes of British Columbians exhibit considerable variation as shown in the table. About one in every five persons aged 15 years or more had an average income of less than $5,000 in 1984, while a nearly equal percentage had incomes of $30,000 or more. In addition, males had considerably higher incomes than females.

Table 12. Distribution of Individual[1] Income in British Columbia, 1984

(Percent)

Income Group	All Individuals	Males	Females
Under $5,000	20.7	14.4	27.6
$5,000 - 9,999	20.9	15.7	26.4
$10,000 - 14,999	13.6	11.5	15.8
$15,000 - 19,999	10.3	9.5	11.1
$20,000 - 24,999	8.7	9.7	7.7
$25,000 - 29,999	7.3	9.2	5.2
$30,000 and over	18.6	29.8	6.3
Average Income ($)	17,444	22,222	12,214
Median Income ($)	12,780	19,297	8,952

Source: Statistics Canada, 13 206

[1] Any person 15 years or over who received some money income in 1984

EDUCATION

The public education system in British Columbia had its formal beginning in 1872 with passage of the Public Schools Act. In the 1872-73 school year total enrolment was slightly over 1,000, average attendance 575, and the total budget only $40,000. Today the total cost of education (public school and post-secondary) has grown to more than $1.7 billion. In 1984, enrolment in public schools totalled 491,000.

Post-secondary educational requirements are well provided for by three publicly-funded universities, an extensive community college system and a number of major private institutions.

Table 13 provides further information on the enrolment pattern in British Columbia schools. It gives the breakdown of public school enrolment by grade levels for the 1984-85 school year. Thousands more British Columbians participate in adult education programs as full-time or part-time students at universities, colleges and technical and vocational schools, and in public school night classes.

The British Columbia public school system embraces all grades from kindergarten to grade 12, with free tuition. Kindergarten is available for children five years old in most of the 75 school districts but is not compulsory. Public school attendance or a satisfactory alternative is compulsory for children between seven and fifteen years of age.

The school year normally begins early in September and ends late in June. The length of the term normally consists of between 190 and 200 days, with breaks at Christmas, mid way between Christmas and the end of June, and during the months of July and August.

There are three publicly funded universities in British Columbia — the University of British Columbia, University of Victoria and Simon Fraser University — plus some smaller private institutions. These universities offer a wide scope of courses in undergraduate, graduate, and professional programs. Table 14 gives the enrolment and the classification of students as of the fall of 1984.

In addition to its universities, British Columbia has an extensive system of non-university post-secondary education providing

Table 14. Enrolment at British Columbia Public Universities, Fall 1984

Student Classification	University			Total
	British Columbia	Victoria	Simon Fraser	
Undergraduate Full-time	18,468	6,043	6,567	**31,078**
Part-time	4,853	5,155	3,274	**13,282**
Total Undergraduate	**23,321**	**11,198**	**9,841**	**44,360**
Graduate Full-time	2,710	1,124	556	**4,390**
Part-time	1,286	380	364	**2,030**
Total Graduate	**3,996**	**1,504**	**920**	**6,420**
Total Full-time	**21,178**	**7,167**	**7,123**	**35,468**
Part-time	**6,139**	**5,535**	**3,638**	**15,312**
Total Enrolment	**27,317**	**12,702**	**10,761**	**50,780**

Source: Universities Council of British Columbia

Table 13. Enrolment at British Columbia Public Schools, September 1984

Type of School	Number of Schools	Male Enrolment	Female Enrolment	Total Enrolment	Percent
Senior Secondary	14	6,703	6,576	13,279	2.7
Secondary	178	64,152	60,738	124,890	25.4
Junior Secondary	86	23,691	22,046	45,737	9.3
Elementary-Senior Secondary	28	4,507	3,927	8,434	1.7
Elementary-Junior Secondary	74	8,973	8,402	17,375	3.5
Elementary	1,156	144,554	136,000	280,554	57.1
Other Programs[1]	—	429	387	816	0.2
Totals (Grades 1-12)	**1,536**	**253,009**	**238,076**	**491,085**	**100.0**

Source: Ministry of Education

[1] Programs in alternate facilities, i.e. rehabilitation and containment centres.

academic, technical, vocational, career, and artistic programs offered at institutions separate from public schools. These services are offered by 15 community colleges located throughout the province which provide a full array of programs such as university transfer, career technical, college preparatory, and vocational; and by special purpose institutions which offer comprehensive programming in specific fields such as the British Columbia Institute of Technology in Burnaby, the Pacific Vocational Institute in Burnaby, the Justice Institute in Vancouver, the Pacific Marine Training Institute in North Vancouver, and the Emily Carr College of Art and Design in Vancouver. The Open Learning Institute based in Richmond provides long-distance education for students unable to attend other institutions, and the Jericho Hill School for the Deaf in Vancouver provides both day and residential education for the hearing-impaired.

Table 15 demonstrates the scope and size of the community college and vocational education system in British Columbia.

The Constitution invests the control of education with provincial governments; however, the provinces generally share responsibilities with local school boards.

The 75 boards of school trustees in British Columbia each administer their own district. The boards are subject only to the terms of the Public Schools Act and applicable regulations as administered and enforced by the Minister of Education. Boards are responsible, for example, for the appointment of teachers and other staff, salary negotiations, the drawing of attendance boundaries, and the actual construction of schools. Boards also have the power to introduce courses of local interest into their school curricula to supplement the Ministry of Education's core curriculum.

In addition to the public school system, the Ministry of Education provides partial funding to 165 independent schools.

Table 15. Enrolment at British Columbia Community Colleges and Provincial Institutes, 1984/85

Institution	Full-Time	Part-Time	Total
Colleges			
Camosun College	3,189	1,567	**4,756**
Capilano College	2,388	1,750	**4,138**
Cariboo College	2,002	1,609	**3,611**
Douglas College	2,063	2,456	**4,519**
East Kootenay Community College	579	571	**1,150**
Fraser Valley College	1,271	1,218	**2,489**
Kwantlen College	2,263	1,671	**3,934**
Malaspina College	2,125	826	**2,951**
College of New Caledonia	1,762	759	**2,521**
North Island College	499	1,862	**2,361**
Northern Lights College	601	803	**1,404**
Northwest Community College	675	293	**968**
Okanagan College	2,458	1,314	**3,772**
Selkirk College	1,145	284	**1,429**
Vancouver Community College	6,301	3,557	**9,858**
Total Colleges	**29,321**	**20,540**	**49,861**
Institutes			
B.C. Institute of Technology	4,332	9,697	**14,029**
Emily Carr College of Art & Design	574	77	**651**
Open Learning Institute	—	4,677	**4,677**
Pacific Maritime Training Centre	156	—	**156**
Pacific Vocational Institute	2,911	—	**2,911**
Total Institutes	**7,973**	**14,451**	**22,424**
Total Colleges & Institutes	**37,294**	**34,991**	**72,285**

Source: Ministry of Education

SOCIAL SERVICES[1]

The provincial and federal governments administer numerous social services for the residents of British Columbia.

HOSPITAL PROGRAMS

All British Columbia residents are eligible for treatment and diagnostic services in the hospital system. Benefits include standard ward accommodation, meals, nursing services, drugs, and other available hospital services. The direct charge to the patient is $8.50 a day.

Hospitals also provide emergency health services. In addition to skilled nurses, physicians are on duty around the clock to treat victims of accidents and other emergencies. Many hospitals have day-care surgery services. The patient is admitted, treated, and discharged on the same day provided the surgery is not complicated. The direct charge is $10.00 for each such admission.

Day care clinics for persons with diabetes, psychiatric illness, and other illnesses are becoming widely available in hospital settings. Physicians direct patients to these services.

MEDICAL SERVICES PLAN

The Medical Services Plan of British Columbia provides prepaid, comprehensive medical care coverage on a voluntary basis to residents of the province. The program pays the bills submitted by doctors, chiropractors, naturopaths, optometrists, and some other health workers for health services administered to their patients.

These services are available regardless of the individual's age, health, or financial circumstances, provided the person is enrolled in the Medical Services Plan and premiums have been paid. Monthly premiums are $17.00 for individuals, $32.00 for 2 person families, and $36.00 for families of 3 or more persons.

It is a voluntary plan with the responsibility of every resident of the province to enrol in the plan and maintain coverage for him/herself and dependents either individually, through arrangements with an employer, or through a person acting on their behalf. Financial assistance regarding payment of premiums may be available from the plan.

EMERGENCY HEALTH SERVICES

The Ministry of Health operates a system of ground, air, and sea ambulances which are available to every resident (aircraft missions must be authorized by certain authorities before they will be dispatched). Ambulance numbers are located in the front of every telephone directory. The direct charges to patients are $28.00 for the first 40 kilometres, plus 29 cents per kilometre thereafter to a maximum of $180.00.

LONG-TERM CARE PROGRAMS

The Long-Term Care Program provides care and support to individuals who have a chronic disease or disability. Many of these individuals are admitted to facilities. A large number are also supported in their homes. Homemakers, visiting nurses, and volunteers provide support in the home. Details of the program and admission procedures are available from Long-Term Care offices throughout the province. These offices are listed under Health Unit or Health District in telephone directories. The direct charge to the patient for facility care is $12.75 a day.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

A network of community mental health clinics and boarding homes provides counselling and therapy to individuals with emotional distress or behavioral difficulty. The health ministry operates Riverview Hospital for individuals who need more intensive care. Mental health clinics are listed under Health Units or Districts in telephone directories.

PREVENTIVE SERVICES

The Ministry of Health administers a program for the prevention of disease and disability. It is available to every resident, but particular attention is given to mothers and newborn infants, children, and groups who have special problems such as those involving speech and hearing. Preventive services include, for example, immunizations, prenatal classes, and school health visits.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION

Compensation for time-loss to those who suffer injury while at work is paid under the

[1] *All rates in this section are applicable to 1985.*

Workers' Compensation Act. Seriously injured individuals may be eligible for rehabilitation treatment and permanent disability pensions. Provision is also made for the dependents of a worker where death results from an employment injury. The premium for workers' compensation is paid by employers.

HOME-OWNER GRANT

The Home-owner Grant is paid by the British Columbia Government to reduce tax levies on resident home-owners. The maximum home-owner's grant is $380. Home-owners aged 65 or over, the physically disabled and the mentally retarded are eligible for an additional grant of $250.

SHELTER AID FOR ELDERLY RENTERS

The Shelter Aid for Elderly Renters (SAFER) program provides direct cash assistance to Old Age Security recipients renting in British Columbia so that they do not have to spend an unreasonable portion of their income on rent. Eligibility is based on income, rent and residency requirements. The program operates under statutory authority of the Shelter Aid for Elderly Renters Act.

SAFER benefits equal 75 percent of the amount by which rent exceeds 30 percent of the applicant's total income. Currently, the maximum monthly rent that could be claimed for SAFER benefits is $330 for a single person and $365 for a couple.

To be eligible for SAFER benefits, applicants must be 65 years of age or older, renting a principal residence and paying more than 30 percent of their income towards rent. They must also be receiving Old Age Security, and either the applicant or the spouse must have resided in British Columbia for two years immediately prior to application or for five continuous years at anytime in the past. Persons already receiving a provincial rental subsidy (British Columbia Housing Management Commission or Long Term Care program) are not eligible for SAFER.

Benefits begin July 1 of each year and continue to June 30 of the following year. Eligibility for SAFER must be re-established in May or June of each year by submitting a reapplication updating the applicant's income and address. Income that is considered includes Old Age Security, Guaranteed Income Supplement, GAIN, Basic Income Assistance, War Veteran's benefits and Worker's Compensation plus all other sources of income (interest, dividends, private sources, Canada Pension Plan) from the previous year.

HOME PURCHASE ASSISTANCE

Home Purchase Assistance is available to a person who meets one of the three following requirements:

- has ordinarily resided in British Columbia for a continuous period of two years immediately prior to purchase of the residence;
- was born in British Columbia and is a Canadian citizen at the time of application;
- has ordinarily resided in British Columbia for a continuous period of at least five years at any time, and is a Canadian citizen at the time of application.

Further requirements include:

- the applicant has not received previous home purchase assistance;
- the purchase price of the home is $85,000 or less;
- the home is the applicant's normal place of residence.

Assistance is in the form of a second mortgage of up to $10,000. The interest rate on the second mortgage is the National Housing Act (N.H.A.) rate in effect the day the application is received.

SOCIAL HOUSING

The B.C. Housing Management Commission is the provincial agency for social housing policy, production and management. Commission functions include the management of approximately 8,000 provincial and federal-provincial housing units, the administration of non profit and rent supplement programs involving a further 9,000 units; the development of social housing policy; the planning of social housing activity; and the delivery of ongoing management of social housing on behalf of the federal-provincial governments.

INCOME ASSISTANCE

Income Assistance may be granted by the Provincial Government to any eligible individual or family without the means or resources to meet their basic needs under the provisions of the Guaranteed Available Income for Need Act.

Special programs and allowances are extended to the physically or mentally disabled, including full health care, rehabilitation, training and employment services. Additional allowances are extended to the needy at age 60 and over.

Health care services for those in need include prescribed drugs, dental and optical care, and prosthetic appliances. All residents are eligible for partial assistance in paying for prescribed drugs. All residents 65 years and over receive them free of charge.

All public social services are administered by the Provincial Government from convenient local offices. There is a full range of services to individuals and their families, besides those relating to income maintenance, health care, and rehabilitation. These ensure continued care and protection of children in the event their natural parents are unwilling or unable to care for them.

There is a system of community grants to encourage local organizations to provide a wide range of socially useful, desirable, and innovative services. Services eligible for grants include: homemakers, handicapped persons achievement centres and transportation services, senior citizen centres, day care for children and adults, infant development, youth programs, counselling, meals-on-wheels, crisis centres, emergency shelters, and Indian centres.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Administration of unemployment insurance benefits is provided through a nation-wide system of Canada Employment and Immigration Commission offices. Contributions to the Unemployment Insurance Fund are shared by employees and employers. In 1985 employees paid 2.30% of their weekly wage, up to a maximum of $10.81 per week. Employers paid 1.4 times the employee's premium. Employers are eligible for a premium reduction if they have a wage loss indemnity plan registered with the commission. The Federal Government will pay the cost of benefits if the national unemployment rate exceeds a specified level which is calculated annually; otherwise benefits are paid out of the employer/employee account. The maximum weekly benefit in 1985 was $276.

FAMILY ALLOWANCE

A monthly allowance of $31.27 (January 1985) per child is paid by the Federal Government from birth to eighteenth birthday. The allowances may be increased in January of each year, to reflect the increase in the cost of living. Family allowances are payable on behalf of all children under 18 who are residents of Canada and who are maintained by their parents, provided at least one parent is a Canadian citizen; or a person who is a landed immigrant in accordance with the Immigration Act; or a person admitted to Canada as a non-immigrant for a period of not less than one year and whose income during that period has been subject to Canadian income tax.

OLD AGE SECURITY

All persons meeting age and residence requirements are eligible, upon application, for an old-age pension of $282.94 per month (October 1985). The pension is payable at age 65 and is adjusted every three months. A guaranteed income supplement is provided to pensioners whose income apart from the pension is limited, up to a maximum of $336.26 per month. The Old Age Security Act also provides a Spouse's Allowance to old age pensioners whose husbands or wives are between 60 and 65.

CANADA PENSION PLAN

This plan became operational on January 1, 1966 and covers, on a compulsory basis, most types of employment. Contributions are required by employees at the rate of 1.8 percent of their earnings. Employers contribute an equal amount. Self-employed individuals contribute at a rate of 3.6 percent. In 1985, the maximum contributions payable per year were $379.80 by both employers and employees and $759.60 by those self-employed. Persons can receive a retirement pension of up to a maximum of $435.42 per month at age 65 (1985 rate). The plan provides disability pensions, survivors' benefits, death benefits, and orphans' benefits.

ECONOMY

FORESTRY

- The value of shipments from forest-based industries totalled $7.8 billion in 1984.
- British Columbia accounted for 62 percent of softwood lumber, 26 percent of the pulp, 15 percent of the paper, and 85 percent of the softwood plywood manufactured in Canada in 1984.

THE FOREST RESOURCE

The extensive forest resources of British Columbia have played a dominant role in the economic growth of the province. A high proportion of the forests consists of softwood species (coniferous) which are in demand throughout the world in the form of lumber, newsprint, pulp and paper products, and shingles and shakes. The graph at right details log production in British Columbia from 1974 to 1984.

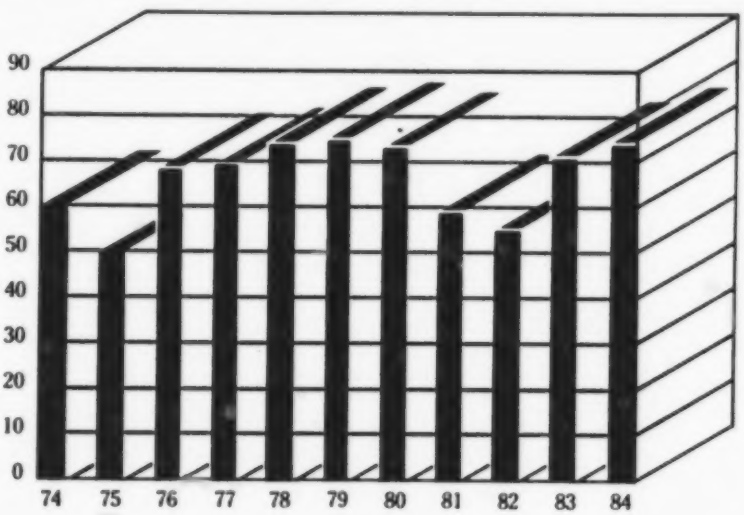
In the early days of the industry, logging camps were established along the coast to harvest the timber which was easily accessible by water. Mills were built in protected harbours where log storage and transportation could be facilitated, or where water power could be easily harnessed. Powell River, Port Alberni, and Chemainus are examples of such mill centres which are still active today. In the Interior, mills were built to provide ties for the railways and then to provide lumber for the settlement of the prairie provinces. The East Kootenay region played a major part in the latter role.

Extensive development of the forest industry in the Interior of British Columbia commenced in the years following World War II as demand for forest products increased, as rail, highway and electric power systems extended into new areas, and as technological advances improved the economics of harvesting and processing smaller-sized Interior timber.

The Ministry of Forests estimates that the provincial productive forest land covers 43.3 million hectares or 46 percent of British Columbia's total area of 94.9 million hectares. This forest land supports 8.241 million cubic metres of mature timber, of which 97.5 percent is highly marketable softwood. British Columbia has about one-half of Canada's softwood inventory. Forests of the coastal region contain more hemlock than any other species, while lodgepole pine is the leading species of the Interior region. Those, plus spruce, balsam and cedar, constitute 90 percent of the province's native timber by volume.

ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

Currently, 94 percent of the forest land in British Columbia is owned or administered by the Provincial Government. Retention of public ownership of forest land began with the Land Ordinance of 1865. This allowed the



Log Production

(Million Cubic Metres)

Government to sell timber while retaining ownership of the land. Private owners hold authority over 5 percent of the forest land, the largest tract being the E & N Railroad Belt (approximately 1,600 square kilometres) on southeastern Vancouver Island. The Federal Government and special users control the remaining 1 percent.

Forest management in British Columbia, under direction of the provincial Ministry of Forests, is guided by the principle of maximum sustained yield. This principle dictates that timber depletion shall not exceed the forests' ability to reproduce sound wood. Thirty-three Timber Supply Areas (TSA's) replaced Public Sustained Yield Units (PSYU's) in 1979 as the primary forest management unit.

New legislation dealing with the British

Columbia forest sector was introduced by the Provincial Government in 1979. The Forest Act, Ministry of Forests Act, and Range Act were proclaimed effective January 1, 1979 replacing legislation dating back to 1912. Highlights of the Acts include: revisions to logging tax legislation, incentives to licencees who practice good forest management and penalties for those who do not, provisions for intensive forest management practices, major changes in forest tenure forms (as recommended by the 1976 Pearse Royal Commission on Timber Rights and Forest Policy), government commitment to examine forest and range resources every ten years and forest management practices every five years, and provisions for replacement of existing short-term range permits by licences of up to ten years for ranchers. Recently a small business program, which is intended to set aside 25 percent of the provincial allowable annual cut for small operators, has been put into effect. A partnership proposal to allow tree farm licence holders to share more forest management responsibilities has been under study.

The Federal-Provincial Intensive Forest Management Subsidiary Agreement, signed in May 1979, provided a five-year $50 million program, with costs being shared equally between the two governments, to undertake initiatives for ensuring the long-term economic viability of the forest sector. The agreement expired in May 1984, and a successor agreement has been negotiated. The purpose of the program is to enhance the forest resource base through intensive forest management in order to ensure the availability of timber for harvesting in future years. The Forest Resource Development Subsidiary Agreement provides $300 million for reforestation, thinning, fertilizing and other intensive management practices. Much of the funding will be devoted to reforestation of those areas of the province that have not regenerated naturally after logging, fires and disease or insect damage. Some funds will go to construction of a new provincial seed centre and enhancement of provincial research facilities.

FOREST-BASED INDUSTRIES

Forest-based industries constitute an important segment of the provincial economy and employ about 8 percent of the province's workers. The total cut from British Columbia's forests during 1984 was 74.6 million cubic metres with the following species distribution: spruce, 25.8 percent; lodgepole pine, 21.2 percent; hemlock, 16.1 percent; balsam, 12.2 percent; cedar, 11.6 percent; Douglas fir, 10.3 percent; and other species, 2.8 percent.

Of all manufacturing industries in the province, the wood industries (including saw and planing mills and plywood plants) rank first in terms of value of production, followed by paper and allied industries. In 1984, British Columbia produced 62 percent of all softwood lumber manufactured in Canada, 84 percent of the softwood plywood, 26 percent of the pulp, and 15 percent of the paper. The total value of shipments of British Columbia's forest-based industries reached an estimated $7.8 billion in 1984. Table 16 details the production of major forest products in British Columbia from 1979 to 1984.

British Columbia exported $6.1 billion worth of forest products during 1984. The United States absorbed 55.6 percent; the European Economic Community, 16.5 percent; Japan, 14.9 percent; and other countries, 13.0 percent. The most important forest products exports were, in order of value: lumber, $2.67 billion; wood pulp, $1.76 billion; and newsprint paper, $641 million.

Table 16. **Production of Major Forest Products in British Columbia**

Product	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Timber (logs) (000 cubic metres)	76,194	74,654	61,818	56,230	71,443	74,556
Lumber (000 cubic metres)	30,357	28,207	24,547	23,406	30,773	30,860
Plywood (000 cubic metres)	2,056	1,916	1,702	1,430	1,763	1,552
Pulp[1] (000 tonnes)	5,523	5,783	4,995	4,938	5,572	5,191
Paper/Paperboard [1] (000 tonnes)	2,154	2,147	1,926	1,858	2,158	2,085
Shakes/shingles (000 squares)	3,400	3,266	3,105	2,920	3,759	4,078

Sources: Ministry of Forests, Statistics Canada, and Canadian Pulp and Paper Association
[1]1979 to 1982 figures from Statistics Canada, 1983 and 1984 figures from Canadian Pulp and Paper Association

Pulp and Paper Mills

▲ PULP ◘ PULP AND PAPER ▯ PAPER

1. Belkin Paperboard Limited, Burnaby
2. British Columbia Forest Products Limited, Crofton
3. British Columbia Forest Products Limited, Mackenzie
4. Westar Timber Ltd., Castlegar
5. Westar Timber Ltd., Prince Rupert
6. Canadian Forest Products Limited, Port Mellon
7. Cariboo Pulp and Paper Ltd., Quesnel
8. Crestbrook Pulp and Paper Ltd., Skookumchuk
9. Crown Forest Industries Ltd., Duncan Bay (Elk Falls)
10. Eurocan Pulp and Paper Co. Ltd., Kitimat
11. Finlay Forest Industries Ltd., Mackenzie
12. Intercontinental Pulp Ltd., Prince George
13. Island Paper Mills Ltd., Annacis Island
14. MacMillan Bloedel Limited, Harmac
15. MacMillan Bloedel Limited, Port Alberni
16. MacMillan Bloedel Limited, Powell River
17. Northwood Pulp and Timber Ltd., Prince George
18. Quesnel River Pulp Co. Ltd., Quesnel
19. Prince George Pulp and Paper Limited, Prince George
20. Western Pulp Ltd., Port Alice
21. Western Pulp Ltd., Squamish (Woodfibre)
22. Scott Paper Ltd., New Westminster
23. Tahsis Company Limited, Gold River
24. Weyerhaeuser Canada Ltd., Kamloops

SCALE

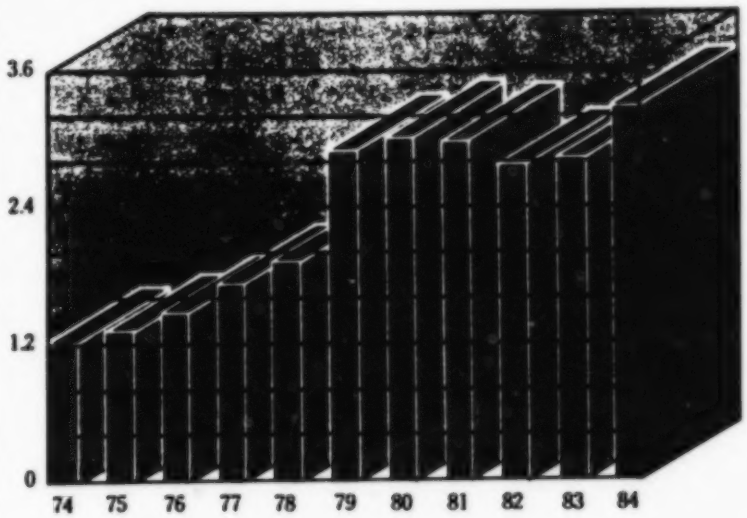
0 100 200

Kilometres

MINING AND PETROLEUM INDUSTRIES

- Total value of mineral production, including oil and natural gas, was an estimated $3.3 billion in 1984, with the value of coal production $912 million, copper production $515 million, and petroleum production $994 million.

A considerable part of British Columbia lies within the Canadian Cordillera, a region acknowledged to contain a wide variety of minerals. Despite recent setbacks which are a reflection of soft world-wide markets, the mineral industry over the past two decades has expanded impressively. This is largely a result of new technological advances in exploration and mining, better transportation, and the development of new foreign markets.



Mineral Production
(Billions of Dollars)

The value of mining and petroleum production has exceeded $35.8 billion since the commencement of mining in British Columbia. Significantly, 72 percent of this amount has been produced within the last decade. Production in 1984 was valued at an estimated $3,285.2 million.

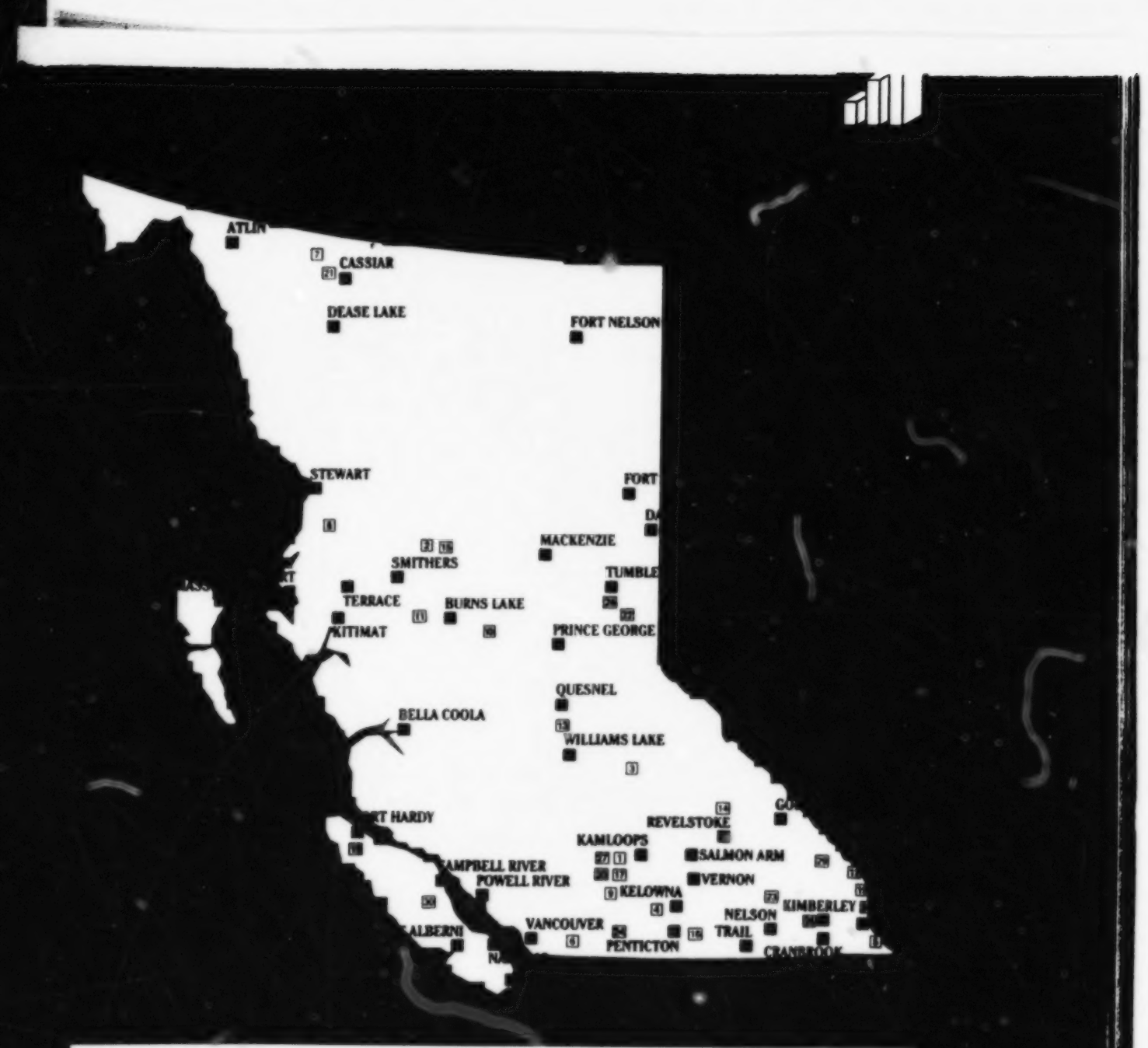
The Sullivan mine at Kimberley for many decades overshadowed other developments in the province and still remains one of the world's most important sources of lead and zinc. Concentrates are processed at Trail, the site of one of the largest lead-zinc smelters in the world.

Many outstanding new copper, molybdenum, and other properties have been developed in the province in the past two decades. Notable among these are: Afton, Brenda, Endako, Valley Copper, Island Copper, Westmin, Equity Silver, Lornex, Gibraltar, Noranda (Bell), Highmont, and Similkameen (although some may be closed temporarily at the time of writing). The Lornex mine, located in the Highland Valley near Kamloops, is one of the largest metal mines in the world, with a daily rated capacity of 78,000 tonnes of ore. In the recent past there has been a renewed interest in gold and silver, and a substantial number of smaller precious metal properties are now in production or under development. Table 17 details the value of mineral production in British Columbia from 1981 to 1984.

The value of mining and petroleum production has exceeded $35.8 billion since the commencement of mining in British Columbia, 72 percent of which was produced within the last decade.

Copper, with a value of $515 million, was the most important metal by value in 1984, followed by silver at $122 million, and gold at $119 million. Molybdenum had been the second most important metal until a dramatic fall in price in 1982 forced a number of producers to close, at least temporarily. The five major metals — copper, silver, gold, zinc and molybdenum — represented 30 percent of the total value of mineral production in the province during 1984.

Exploration continues throughout the province, with particular emphasis in the Northwest (Stewart and Toodoggone areas), the Cariboo, southern Chilcotin, Adams Lake, Similkameen, and the Kootenays. Most of the recent exploration has been directed toward discovery and delineation of high-grade polymetallic deposits, including silver, gold, and zinc. Mining development and exploration was stimulated by rising commodity prices and a favourable currency exchange



Mineral Industry Principal Mines, 1985 (including temporarily closed mines)

Mill Capacity

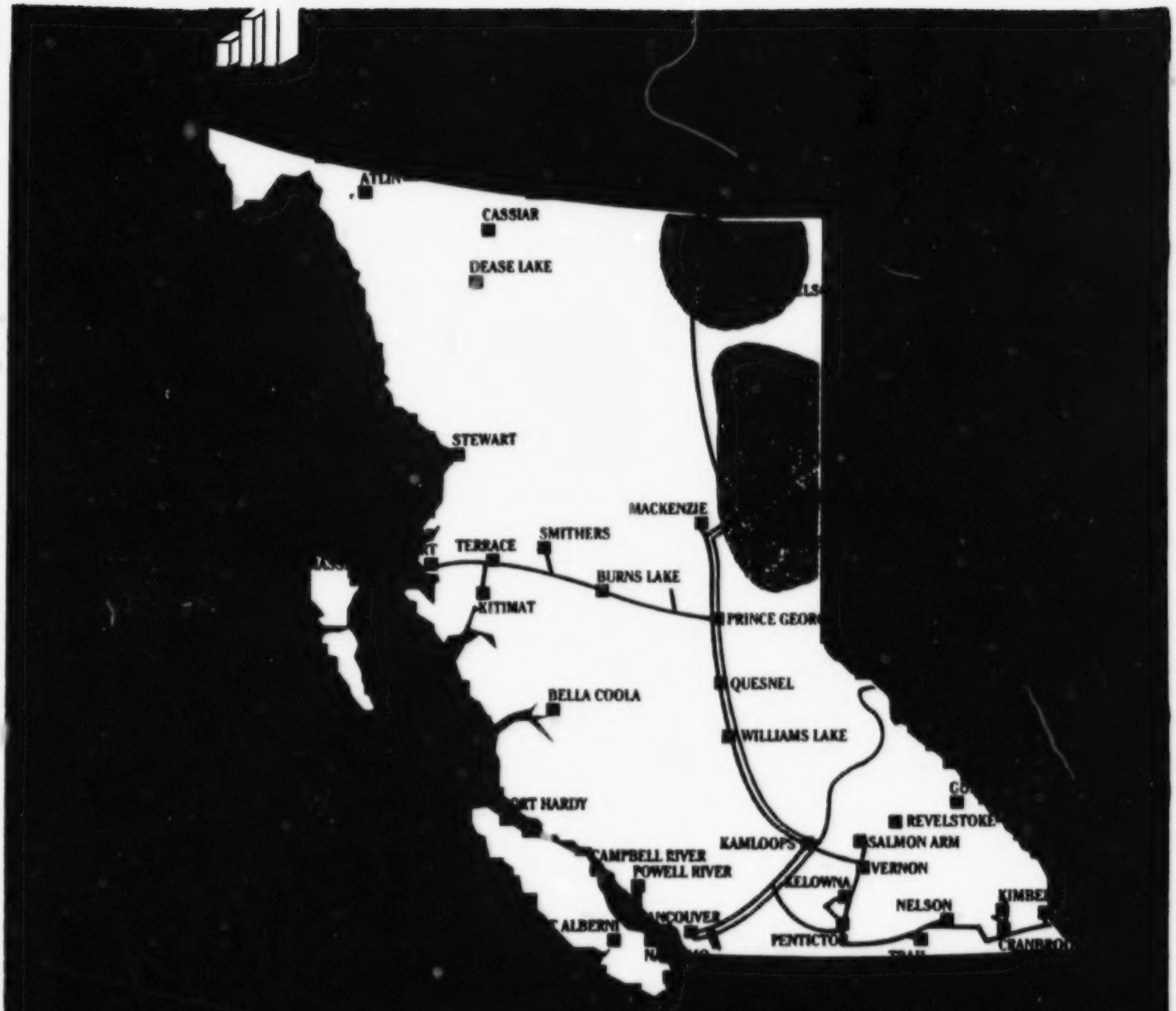
- □ Over 4500 tonnes per day
- □ Under 4500 tonnes per day

1. **Afton** (Copper), Kamloops
2. **Bell** (Copper), Babine Lake
3. **Boss Mountain** (Molybdenum), 100 Mile House
4. **Brenda** (Copper, Molybdenum), Peachland
5. **Byron Creek** (Coal), Corbin
6. **Carolin** (Gold), Hope
7. **Cassiar** (Asbestos), Cassiar
8. **Climax** (Molybdenum), Kitsault
9. **Craigmont** (Iron), Merritt
10. **Endako** (Molybdenum), Fraser Lake
11. **Equity** (Gold, Silver, Copper), Houston
12. **Fording** (Coal), Elkford
13. **Gibraltar** (Copper), McLeese Lake
14. **Goldstream** (Copper, Zinc), Revelstoke
15. **Granisle** (Copper), Babine Lake
16. **Highland Bell** (Silver, Lead, Zinc), Beaverdell
17. **Highmont** (Copper, Molybdenum), Highland Valley
18. **Island Copper** (Copper, Molybdenum), Port Hardy
19. **Line Creek** (Coal), Sparwood
20. **Lornex** (Copper, Molybdenum), Highland Valley
21. **Erickson** (Gold), Cassiar
22. **Quintette** (Coal), Tumbler Ridge
23. **Silmonac** (Silver, Lead, Zinc), New Denver
24. **Similkameen** (Copper), Princeton
25. **Sullivan** (Silver, Lead, Zinc), Kimberley
26. **Teck Bullmoose** (Coal), Tumbler Ridge
27. **Valley Copper** (Copper), Highland Valley
28. **Westar Mining** (Coal), Sparwood
29. **Western Gypsum** (Gypsum), Windermere
30. **Westmin** (Myra/Lynx) (Silver, Lead, Zinc, Copper), Buttle Lake

SCALE

0 100 200

Kilometres


CASSIAR
DEASE LAKE
STEWART
MACKENZIE
SMITHERS
TERRACE
BURNS LAKE
KITIMAT
PRINCE GEOR
QUESNEL
BELLA COOLA
WILLIAMS LAKE
REVELSTOKE
KAMLOOPS
SALMON ARM
CAMPBELL RIVER
POWELL RIVER
VERNON
KELOWNA
NELSON
PENTICTO
Pipelines 1985
Main areas of oil and gas production
Oil Pipelines
Natural Gas Pipelines
SCALE
0 100 200
Kilometres

rate until the world wide economic downturn of the early 1980s adversely affected the industry. However, the level of prospecting work has remained active, with emphasis on those minerals with good demand prospects.

INDUSTRIAL MINERALS

Although they typically account for less than 5 percent of total provincial output, industrial minerals make a substantial contribution to the communities in which they are produced. Brinco Mining's Cassiar asbestos mine is the sole producer of that unique mineral in western Canada. Sulphur is obtained from natural gas cleaning plants at Fort Nelson, Taylor (near Fort St. John) and Chetwynd.

COAL

Coal is now the most valuable mineral produced in British Columbia. The value of coal production jumped 64 percent in 1984 from the previous year as two new mines recorded their first full year of production. Metallurgical coal is currently being mined and exported, primarily to Japan, by three major producers in the East Kootenay — Crowsnest coalfield: Westar Mining (Balmer, Greenhills), Fording Coal Limited (Elk River), and Crows Nest Resources (Line Creek). Farther south, Byron Creek Collieries, which produces thermal coal under contract to Ontario Hydro as well as exporting to foreign markets, is building a new wash plant and dryer that will enable it to raise output from 2 million tonnes to 3.6 million tonnes per year when markets improve. The Line Creek and Greenhills mines, which commenced thermal coal exports in 1982, began shipping coking coal in 1983. Rio Algom Mines Limited (Sage Creek) and Elco Mining Limited (Elco) are at an advanced state of exploration but development is not expected to occur until markets strengthen.

Two major projects in the Northeast or Peace River coalfields came into production on schedule late in 1983. These are the Teck Corporation (Bullmoose), and Denison Mines Limited (Quintette) properties. The area contains numerous other coal deposits that are candidates for production when demand for coal rises. An estimated $2.5 billion has been invested in the Northeast project by the private and public sectors to develop the mine sites and the necessary infrastructure, making this the largest industrial undertaking in the province's history.

In addition to the vast coal resources of the Northeast and Southeast, there is growing interest in the coalfields of the Northwest and Vancouver Island. The Quinsam Coal project near Campbell River has received approval to proceed and thermal markets are now being sought. In the Northwest, Crows Nest Resources has proposed a thermal coal mine (850,000 tonnes per year) near Smithers, and Gulf Resources is investigating the feasibility of establishing a major anthracite mine in the Mt. Klappen area (northeast of Stewart). Both projects await regulatory approval and sales contracts.

OIL AND NATURAL GAS

The northeastern part of British Columbia is an extension of the Great Plains of North America and is the only sedimentary area of

Table 17. Mining and Petroleum Production in British Columbia

(Millions of Dollars)

	1981	1982	1983	1984[1]
Metals				
Copper	611	495	561	515
Silver	152	158	180	122
Gold - placer and lode	136	118	131	119
Zinc	67	64	80	113
Molybdenum	198	155	88	108
Lead	62	43	49	37
Others	20	24	18	13
Total Metals	**1,247**	**1,057**	**1,106**	**1,027**
Industrial Minerals				
Asbestos	77	57	53	88
Sulphur	33	29	25	31
Others	12	11	13	13
Total Industrial Minerals	**122**	**96**	**89**	**133**
Structural Materials				
Cement	82	69	71	95
Sand and gravel	88	66	100	88
Others	31	29	37	36
Total Structural Materials	**201**	**164**	**208**	**219**
Coal				
Coal sold or used	554	567	556	912
Petroleum and Natural Gas				
Natural gas to pipe-line	617	543	455	516
Crude oil	236	334	402	434
Others	32	36	42	45
Total Petroleum & Natural Gas	**885**	**913**	**899**	**994**
GRAND TOTAL	**3,009**	**2,797**	**2,859**	**3,285**

Source: Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources
[1]Figures shown for 1984 are preliminary.

the province that is currently producing oil and gas. As of December 31, 1984, established reserves of crude oil were 18.8 million cubic metres, with raw gas reserves placed at 290 billion cubic metres. Commercial petroleum production in the province was not significant until the main gas and oil transmission lines were completed between the Peace River district and the Lower Mainland in 1957 and 1961 respectively.

Westcoast Transmission Company's gas pipeline from the Peace River District to the Lower Mainland was started in November 1955 and completed in October 1957. The initial gas-gathering systems were built at the same time and have since been extended markedly, until now more than 12,000 kilometres of gathering and distribution line are in use in the province. Following discovery of prolific gas reserves in the Fort Nelson area, additional line was laid from Fort Nelson to join the original line at Chetwynd. Pipelines have been extended to serve the Cariboo, Okanagan, east and west Kootenays, and communities from Prince George to Prince Rupert. Condensate, butane, and propane are extracted from a gas cleaning plant located at Taylor (southeast of Fort St. John). In 1985 a $63 million project greatly increased the capacity of this plant to extract natural gas liquids. The feasibility of extending natural gas service to Vancouver Island is currently under study.

British Columbia is self-sufficient in all energy sources except oil, more than three-quarters of which is imported, mainly from Alberta. There are two main crude oil gathering systems in the province. One collects oil from the several fields situated north and east of Fort St. John; the other serves the Aitken Creek, Blueberry and Inga fields northwest of Fort St. John. Both lines deliver crude oil to the terminal facilities at Taylor. Although some oil is refined at plants in Taylor and Prince George, most is transported in Westcoast Petroleum Limited's pipeline to Kamloops and then on to Vancouver area refineries via the Trans-Mountain Pipeline from Alberta. There are approximately 2,100 kilometres of crude oil trunk and gathering lines in the province. A recent discovery of oil in the Desan area east of Fort Nelson may require a substantial addition to the pipeline network if reserves prove to be sufficiently large. Currently, crude oil from the Desan field is being shipped southward by tanker truck.

All facets of the oil and gas industry were severely affected by the sharp drop in energy demand resulting from OPEC pricing policies and the world-wide recession of the early 1980's. On March 28, 1985 the governments of Canada, Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia announced that they had reached a comprehensive agreement designed to revitalize the petroleum industry in Canada. The agreement, the Western Accord, has essentially replaced the National Energy Program. It provides for oil pricing and trade deregulation, and the dismantling of the complex system of taxes and incentive programs previously in place. Subsequently, the producing provinces and the Federal Government reached agreement October 31, 1985, on the pricing and deregulation of natural gas. This agreement also provides access to Alberta's pipeline systems, opening the way for movement of B.C. gas to markets in eastern Canada and in all parts of the United States. British Columbia's natural gas supplies are well in excess of current domestic demand and offer significant opportunities for large-scale production of methanol, ammonia-urea and other petrochemicals, as well as additional exports of natural gas via pipeline or in liquid form.

British Columbia is self-sufficient in all energy sources except oil, more than three-quarters of which is imported, mainly from Alberta.

A new marketing and royalty framework for natural gas, legislated by the B.C. Government in the summer of 1985, is expected to facilitate new gas exploration and development. In order to encourage oil development, the Provincial Government has introduced a four-year royalty holiday. The royalty exemption applies to all oil wells drilled between June 30, 1985 and June 30, 1989. Exploratory wells will receive the exemption for three years and other types will get two years.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

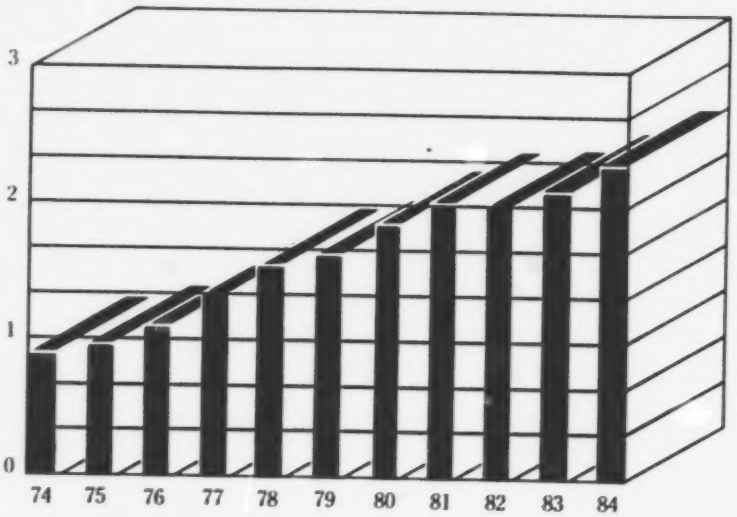
- Tourism revenue in 1984 was approximately $2.3 billion.
- An estimated 12.2 million persons visited or toured British Columbia in 1984.
- The Province has over 5 million hectares of park land.

In 1984, tourism revenues in British Columbia were estimated to be $2,325 million. The growth in revenue from 1974 to 1984 is shown in the graph at right.

An estimated 12.2 million persons visited or toured British Columbia in 1984. British Columbia residents accounted for 46 percent of all travellers in the province, other Canadians 26 percent, U.S. travellers 24 percent, and offshore residents 4 percent. Non-resident tourists spent $1.3 billion. Offshore residents touring in British Columbia had a larger economic impact in relation to their per trip expenditure, which was more than twice the overall average for all visitors.

More than half of total provincial tourism expenditures accrued to the Lower Mainland and Vancouver Island regions. However, excellent transportation infrastructure has aided the expansion of tourism activity in all parts of the province. The highway and ferry system facilitates vehicular travel throughout British Columbia and gives visitors ample opportunity to savour the natural beauty of the landscape.

The British Columbia Ferry Corporation operates one of the largest ferry fleets in the world. As of March 1985, the fleet of 25 vessels operating on 15 routes had a load capacity of 4,400 cars and 20,000 passengers with service provided between the Lower Mainland, Vancouver Island, the Gulf Islands and the Sunshine Coast-Powell River area. There are also routes between Prince Rupert and Port Hardy, and Prince Rupert and Skidegate on the Queen Charlotte Islands. The fleet carried 11.9 million passengers and 4.5 million vehicles during the year ended March 31, 1985. On October 6, 1985, the Ferry Corporation took over operation of all salt water ferry routes formerly served by the Ministry of Highways. This merger increased the Ferry Corporation's fleet to 38 ships and the number of routes to 28.



Tourism Revenue
(Billions of Dollars)

Vancouver International Airport is the western Canadian hub for international air transportation. There is scheduled air service to most cities in the province. Charter services operate a wide variety of wheeled, float-equipped, and ski-equipped aircraft. Two rail services, B.C. Rail and Via Rail, offer passen-

Table 18. British Columbia Tourism Statistics, 1984

Area of Origin	Revenues		Visitors		Average Length of Stay	Expenditure Per Trip
	$millions	percent	thousands	percent	days	$
B.C. Residents	995	42.8	5,600	45.9	4.0	175
Non-Residents Canadian	665	28.6	3,160	25.9	6.8	210
United States	470	20.2	2,970	24.3	4.2	155
Overseas	195	8.4	470	3.9	10.0	405
All Origins	**2,325**	**100.0**	**12,200**	**100.0**	**5.0**	**190**

Source: Ministry of Tourism

ger services to many British Columbia communities as well as out-of-province destinations.

Numerous first-class accommodations complement the highway network. There are approximately 2,000 accommodation establishments supplying over 80,000 units registered with the Ministry of Tourism. Provincial parks provide approximately 11,000 campsites in support of outdoor recreation activity.

British Columbia is richly endowed with provincial and national parks which preserve and protect outstanding examples of the province's natural and human history. They also provide almost unlimited opportunity for outdoor recreation. As of December 31, 1984, the province managed 335 parks (4,250,471 hectares), 31 recreation areas (262,775 hectares), one wilderness conservancy (131,523 hectares), for a total of 4,644,769 hectares. There are also five national parks (Kootenay, Glacier, Yoho, Pacific Rim, and Mount Revelstoke) within British Columbia with a total area of 466,000 hectares and three national historic parks (Fort Langley, Fort Rodd Hill, Fort St. James).

During 1984 an estimated 14.8 million visits were made to provincial parks, of which about 2 million were by overnight campers. Provincial parks range from wilderness areas, where natural conditions are preserved as much as possible, to main highway camping and picnic sites. The needs of boat users in southern coastal waters are served by 28 marine parks.

British Columbia provides hunters and fishermen with extensive recreational opportunities. In the 1984-85 fiscal year 141,209 hunting licences and 374,214 freshwater angling licences were issued in the province. Excellent year-round salt as well as fresh water fishing is available in British Columbia. Chinook and coho salmon are the chief salt water sport fish, although in recent years recreational fishermen have learned to catch pink and sockeye salmon as well. Salmon are found in all coastal waters and in most rivers during spawning runs. The Kamloops or rainbow trout is the most important fresh water sport fish and can be found throughout the Interior. While an average Kamloops trout weighs about 0.7 kg, the largest are caught in major lakes including Quesnel, Shuswap, and Kootenay Lake. The steelhead, a sea-going rainbow trout, is another important game fish in rivers and streams.

British Columbia provides hunters with a wide variety of quarry ranging from upland birds to big game. The most widely hunted upland game birds are grouse and pheasant while duck shooting is the most popular waterfowl sport. The most hunted of the larger game are moose and deer but other big game species hunted include elk, caribou, black and grizzly bear, bighorn and thinhorn sheep, and mountain goats.

Every outdoor pursuit a person could desire is available within the province. In addition to hunting and fishing, hiking, mountain climbing, golfing, yachting, sailing, rafting, bird-

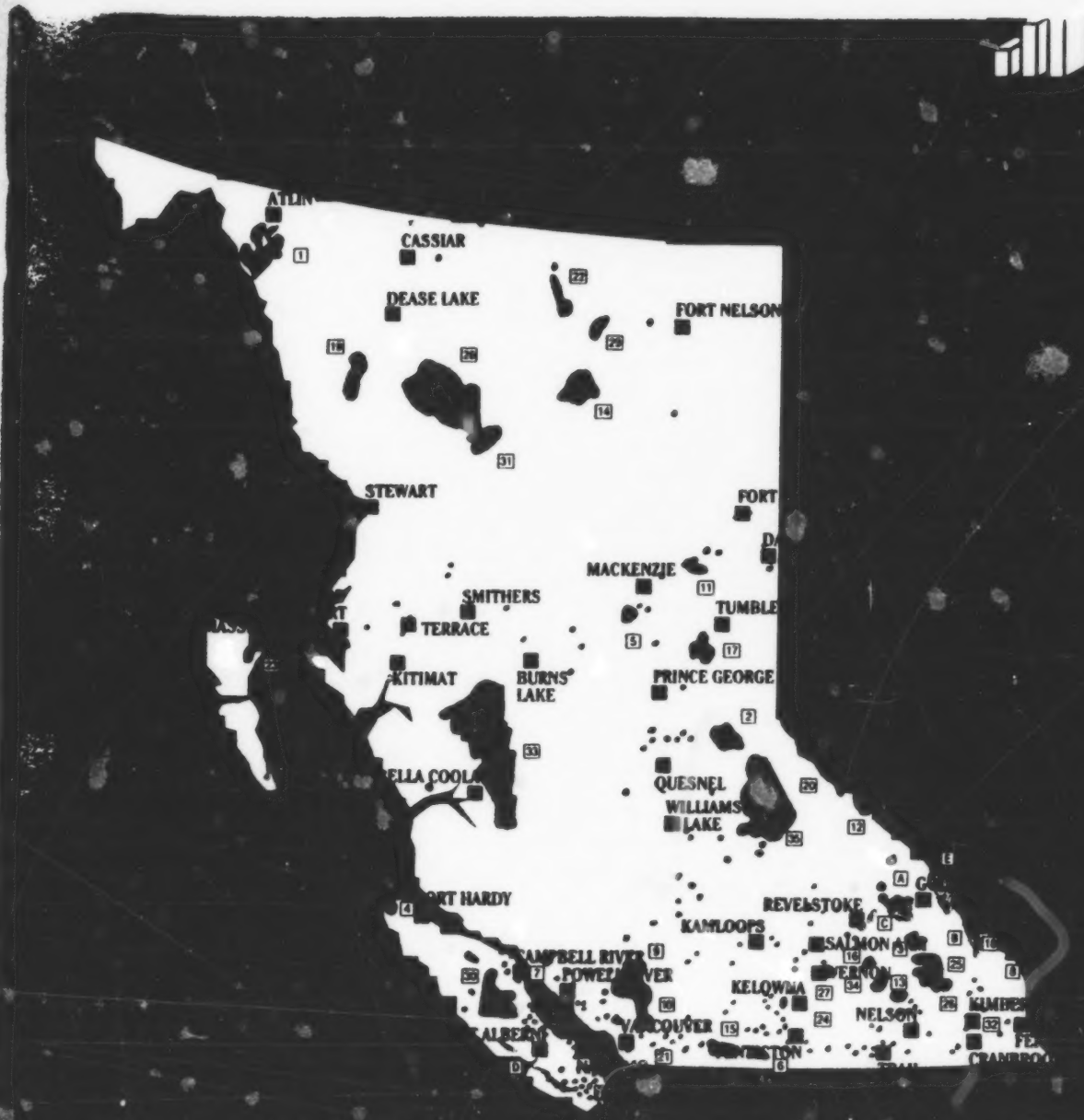
Every major outdoor pursuit is available within the province along with a variety of cultural and recreational activities and attractions.

watching and skiing are just some of the popular activities possible through the year. Both alpine and cross-country skiing are growing in popularity every year and new trails, lifts, lodges and related facilities are now found in virtually every corner of British Columbia. The largest of those resort developments are considered to be world-class in terms of both skiing facilities and accommodations, and they are attracting growing numbers of out-of-province visitors each year.

Despite British Columbia's obvious natural attractions, there is no shortage of urban or cultural delights. Art galleries, theatres and nightclubs provide for the performing and visual arts. There are also amusement parks, and numerous facilities offering a full schedule of horse racing, football, hockey, baseball and other sports, plus many special events.

The history of British Columbia is peopled by native Indians, fur traders and gold prospectors, colonial governors, and immigrants from far-away places. The more than 40 places officially designated as historic parks and sites in the province are a tribute to this history.

Prehistoric Indian petroglyph rock carvings, fur trading posts, the 1860 gold rush town of Barkerville, heritage buildings in various communities and historic trails from the 19th century and earlier are part of the province's historic resources being preserved or accurately



Major Parks

PROVINCIAL PARKS

[1] Atlin
[2] Bowron Lake
[3] Bugaboo Alpine Recreation Area
[4] Cape Scott
[5] Carp Lake
[6] Cathedral
[7] Desolation Sound Marine Park
[8] Elk Lakes
[9] Garibaldi
[10] Golden Ears
[11] Gwillim Lake
[12] Hamber
[13] Kokanee Glacier
[14] Kwadacha
[15] Manning
[16] Monashee
[17] Monkman
[18] Mount Assiniboine
[19] Mount Edziza
[20] Mount Robson
[21] Mount Seymour
[22] Muncho Lake
[23] Naikoon
[24] Okanagan Mountain
[25] Purcell Wilderness Conservancy
[26] St. Mary's Alpine
[27] Silver Star
[28] Spatsizi Plateau
[29] Stone Mountain
[30] Strathcona
[31] Tatlatui
[32] Top of the World Park
[33] Tweedsmuir
[34] Valhalla
[35] Wells Gray

NATIONAL PARKS

[A] Glacier
[B] Kootenay
[C] Mount Revelstoke
[D] Pacific Rim
[E] Yoho

SCALE

0 100 200

Kilometres

restored to their period status. Vancouver's turn-of-the-century Gastown-Chinatown area is an historic showpiece. Restored brick buildings house fashionable boutiques and curio shops in Gastown; while in Chinatown, the second largest Chinese community in North America, a way of life exported from the Orient can be seen.

Almost every city and town in British Columbia has a museum that depicts the history, archaeology, and pioneer life of the area and the province. The Provincial Museum, Victoria, exhibits historical reconstructions, Indian ethnology, archaeology, and botanical and zoological displays. Other highlights include: the Centennial Museum, H. R. MacMillan Planetarium, Museum of Anthropology, and the Maritime Museum in Vancouver; exhibits on mining and tours through once-working mines at Britannia and Rossland; the Kootenay Doukhobor Historical Museum, Castlegar; the British Columbia Forest Museum, near Duncan; and the O'Keefe Ranch Museum, Vernon.

Since the late 1970s, the governments of Canada and British Columbia have made a concerted effort to stimulate the development of tourism attractions and facilities. In particular, the private sector has benefited from programs designed to encourage construction of high quality multi-season destination resort facilities, a number of which are now in place. Continuation of this support was assured in August 1985 when a new $30 million, 5-year cost-sharing Tourism Development Agreement was signed. In addition to providing assistance for the development of destination resorts, events, attractions and related facilities, the agreement will fund research, training and international marketing endeavours.

For a period of 165 days, from May 2 to October 13, 1986, British Columbia will host the major Canadian tourist attraction of the decade — Expo 86 — The 1986 World Exposition on Transportation and Communication. The theme of Expo 86 is "World in Motion, World in Touch".

The exposition site comprises 70 hectares (173 acres) of waterfront on two downtown Vancouver sites. The main site is situated on the shores of False Creek. Two kilometres (1.2 miles) away, on Vancouver's spectacular harbour, is Canada Place which houses the Canadian government host pavilion. The two sites are linked by SkyTrain, Vancouver's state-of-the-art rapid transit system.

Expo's total budget is $802 million which is financed largely by its own revenues, estimated at $491 million, and by a special lottery. The overall economic impact of the World Exposition is forecast to exceed $4 billion dollars, with direct tax revenue generation of $126 million for British Columbia and over half a billion dollars for Canada as a whole. Expo 86 will create more than 63,000 person-years of employment.

It is estimated that British Columbia will welcome 1.5 million additional visitors in 1986 as a direct result of Expo 86. Some 15 million visits will be made to the Expo site. Sixty percent of the visits are expected to be made by Canadians; 30 percent will be from the United States, and the remainder from the major overseas markets of the Pacific Rim and Western Europe. It is estimated that visitors will spend an average of 3.5 day at the Exposition.

Forty five international participants will be represented on site at Expo 86, as will 31 corporations, 7 Canadian provinces, the 2 territories, and 3 U.S. states.

Expo has created permanent legacy assets of $84 million in the form of the Roundhouse, the Expo Centre, the B.C. Pavilion and site improvements to B.C. Place.

AGRICULTURE

- Cash receipts from 1984 farming operations were an estimated $971 million.

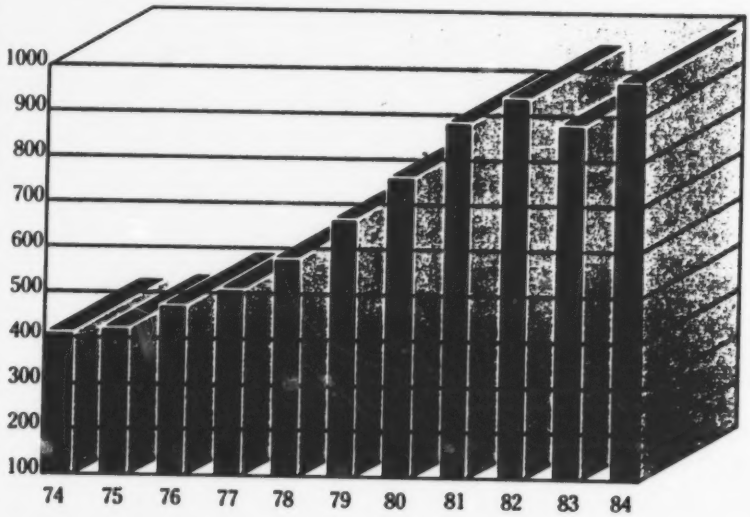
Agriculture is the province's fourth largest resource industry, behind forestry, mining, and tourism. British Columbia ranks sixth among the provinces in farm cash receipts and fourth in the value of food processing activities. Farming operations cash receipts totalled $971 million in 1984 compared to $887 million in 1983. The most important sections in the agricultural economy of British Columbia are dairying and the production of livestock and related products. British Columbia's dairy herds are the most productive in Canada and British Columbia beef and dairy cattle are widely sought for breeding stock. The graph at right displays the growth of farm cash receipts in British Columbia from 1974 to 1984.

Agriculture in British Columbia is distinguished by its diversity. Virtually all Canadian agricultural products can be found in the province. Some of the specialized activities carried out by British Columbia's farmers include: dairying, cattle-ranching, poultry-raising, and the growing of tree fruits, vegetables, berries, grapes, bulbs, and ornamental shrubs. Mixed livestock-crop farming complements this specialization and is found throughout the province.

Out of a total provincial land area of 893,766 square kilometres, 4.0 percent is arable or potentially arable and 16.5 percent has agricultural capability. The 1981 census of agriculture listed 20,012 farms (with sales of $250 or more) covering a total area of 2,180,288 hectares. Improved farmland accounts for 947,065 hectares and unimproved farmland, 1,233,341 hectares. "Commercial" farms, defined as those with annual sales of $2,500 or more, numbered 13,597. British Columbia recorded an 8.8 percent increase in the total number of census farms between 1971 and 1981. This reversed the trend evident during the 1960's when farm numbers were declining.

Large dairy herds are concentrated in the lower Fraser Valley, southeastern Vancouver Island, and north Okanagan-Shuswap areas. Lesser concentrations are found near Creston, Smithers, Vanderhoof, and Prince George.

Cattle ranching is carried out primarily on the open or forested range lands of the Cariboo, Chilcotin, Princeton-Kamloops-Lytton, Okanagan, and Kootenay areas. The Peace River district and the area from Smithers to Prince George also support beef cattle enterprises and have witnessed extremely rapid expansion in the past two decades. The climate and soils of the southern Interior valleys, principally the Okanagan, admirably suit the production of tree fruits, grapes, and other heat-loving crops under irrigation. The cooler and wetter climate of the lower Fraser Valley



Farm Cash Receipts
(Millions of Dollars)

favours berry crops and vegetables. Most of the province's grain, oilseeds, and forage seeds grow in the Peace River country. Grains are also important in the Creston area in the Central Kootenay district.

The raising of greenhouse crops, bulbs, mushrooms, poultry and egg production, and other specialties is centered near Greater Vancouver and Victoria. However, there has been a gradual shift in this type of agricultural activity following the rapid growth of communities in the central and southern Interior regions.

British Columbia produces a large proportion of Canadian output of a number of commodities including tree fruits, mushrooms, and floriculture and nursery products. Horticultural products in particular are important in the province's export trade.

Agriculture

- Main areas of arable land
- Main range areas

SCALE

0 100 200

Kilometres

British Columbia contains an estimated 7.4 million hectares of open and forested grazing land in addition to farm land. Over 2 million hectares are held privately or otherwise alienated from the Crown. The balance is Crown range, most in use as common grazing land. The allocation of Crown range is tied to improved ranch properties under private ownership. In addition to natural grazing land, a number of community pastures have been developed under the auspices of the Agricultural and Rural Development Act. These pastures are located primarily in the Peace River and northern Interior districts. Government programs have emphasized improvements to range and hay land in order to produce more forage to support a larger cattle population.

Agriculture in British Columbia is distinguished by its diversity; virtually all Canadian agricultural products are produced in the province.

In 1984, establishments engaged in food and beverage manufacturing (excluding fish products) had shipments of $2.2 billion. The leading processors include: meat and poultry products ($548 million); dairy products ($456 million); and fruit and vegetable processing ($208 million).

The Okanagan Valley, famous for the production of tree fruits, especially apples, is also the centre of a grape-growing industry. Okanagan vineyards supply a significant proportion of local wineries' needs. Initial plantings of hybrids were believed to be the only varieties able to withstand cold Okanagan winters. Success has now been achieved with traditional varieties grown in the great wine-producing areas of the world. The quality of British Columbia wines has improved greatly in recent years and is expected to continue improving as new plantings reach bearing age, and as new cottage wineries grow in number.

A trend toward larger farm operations was evident during the 1960s. People left the industry and small farms and ranches were consolidated to provide economies of scale. The pattern changed between 1971 and 1981, a period in which the industry attracted a large number of new entrants. However, as more than 90 percent of the arable land was already allocated, total farm acreage did not increase in proportion and the average size of census farms declined. Census farms in 1981 ranged in average size from 421 hectares (excluding Crown land under range permit) in the Lillooet-Thompson region to 16.4 hectares in the Lower Mainland. This range clearly reflects the differences in the types of agricultural activities that predominate in different parts of the province. Production increases have been, and will be, realized through intensive farm management and further clearing and improvement of existing acreages.

British Columbia and the Federal Government offer the agricultural sector programs designed to prevent loss of farm land to other uses and to increase farm incomes to levels sufficient to maintain the industry's viability. All arable soils in the province have been mapped and classified on the basis of quality. The best classes of soils have been placed with Agricultural Land Reserves (ALRs), to be maintained for agricultural purposes. Partly as a result of the ALRs, special measures were required to increase farm income, as many farmers expected to sell their land for non-farm purposes upon retirement to compen-

Table 19. Cash Receipts from Farming Operations in British Columbia (Millions of Dollars)

Product	1981	1982	1983	1984
Dairy products	196	217	217	228
Cattle	99	111	99	112
Poultry	82	78	77	88
Eggs	61	58	60	63
Hogs	41	52	46	47
Calves	16	18	24	31
Other livestock and products	21	22	22	23
Total livestock and products	**515**	**555**	**545**	**593**
Fruits	92	103	94	96
Vegetables	54	63	64	67
Floriculture and nursery	50	45	43	51
Wheat, oats and barley	48	36	37	33
Potatoes	22	20	18	22
Other crops	60	52	40	58
Total crops	**325**	**319**	**296**	**328**
Provincial Income Stabilization Program	21	38	28	27
Other cash receipts	27	30	17	24
Total cash receipts	**888**	**942**	**887**	**971**

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM — Matrix 170

sate them for low incomes. One such initiative is the Farm Income Insurance Program, the objective of which is to use insurance principles to provide farmers with greater income security in relation to the basic costs of production. Most producer groups are covered by this program. Other universal programs provide financial assistance in various forms for joint services (e.g., water and drainage systems) and improved management practices. The Ministry of Agriculture and Food employs specialists who provide technical information to producers in the areas of horticulture, field crops, livestock, poultry, engineering, veterinary science, soil science, entemology, plant pathology, farm management, and dairying.

There has been a tradition of cooperation in agricultural development between the Provincial and Federal Governments for more than 20 years. In mid-1985, this cooperation was extended with the signing of a five year cost-shared Subsidiary Agreement on Agri-Food Regional Development. The Agreement, which may involve expenditures of $20 million by each government, is designed to increase output, expand employment opportunities, enhance the sector's competitiveness, and improve and conserve agricultural resources. Three broad program areas will cover specific undertakings classified as productivity enhancement, resource development or commodity development.

FISHERIES

In 1984 the wholesale value of fisheries products was $467 million, with salmon products accounting for $276 million.

Exports of fishery products totalled $371 million in 1984.

Over 20 species of fish and marine animals, indigenous to provincial waters, are valued for commercial utilization by British Columbia's fishing industry. In 1984, fish landings totalled 165,833 tonnes with a landed value of $243 million. Salmon, as the most valuable species, has accounted for roughly 60 percent of the landed and wholesale values of fisheries products in the last two years. Salmon landings in 1984 had a value of $145 million.

The landed and marketed values of British Columbia fisheries production over the past decade are shown in the graph at right.

The value of salmon exports in 1984 was distributed as follows: 67 percent frozen, 27 percent canned, 5 percent fresh, and the balance as roe or in other forms. The 1984 canned salmon pack totalled 666,668 48-pound cases.

The herring fishery is the second most valuable sector of British Columbia's fishing industry. Total herring landings in 1984 of 33,875 tonnes had a landed value of $44 million. The wholesale value of the catch was $99 million. Herring are valued primarily for their eggs (roe) which are sold largely to the Japanese market.

Table 20 shows the value of the major species marketed from 1982 to 1984.

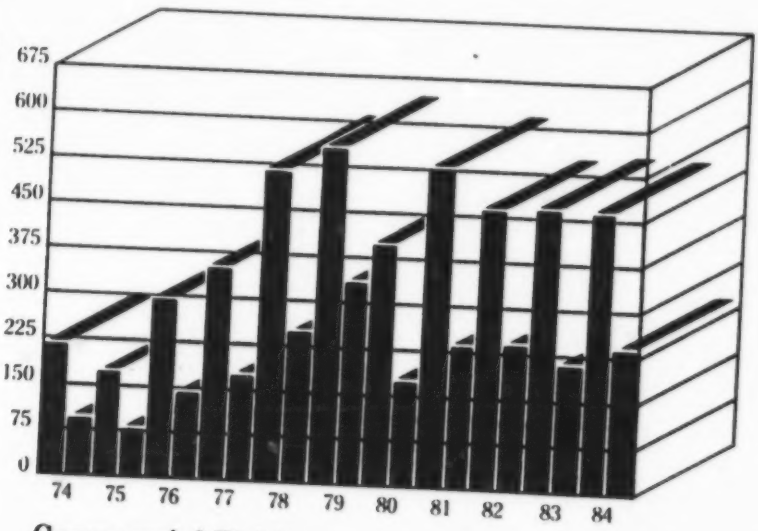
There were 14,647 commercial fishing licences issued in British Columbia in 1984. The industry also supports a large number of shoreworkers in fish processing plants and shipyards. One hundred sixty-eight companies with 144 plants processed fish in 1984. The processing sector continued to centralize at Prince Rupert and Greater Vancouver, although a number of small plants operate in coastal communities close to the fishing grounds. The number of licensed commercial fish vessels was 6,848 in 1984.

Table 20. Wholesale Value of British Columbia Fish Landings (Millions of Dollars)

Species	1982	1983	1984
Salmon	315.3	284.3	276.2
Herring	86.4	111.1	99.0
Halibut[1]	7.9	11.2	13.8
Grey Cod	7.6	7.5	7.0
Sablefish	7.1	7.4	8.8
Geoducks	5.2	4.2	5.6
Sole	4.7	4.1	4.9
Hake	3.8	5.0	5.3
Lingcod	3.7	3.8	3.9
Shrimp and Prawns	3.4	3.6	5.1
Crabs	3.3	3.9	5.6
Other Species	18.4	25.7	31.7
Total	**466.8**	**471.8**	**466.9**

Source: Ministry of Environment, Fisheries Production Statistics of British Columbia

[1] *Includes landings by Canadian Fishermen at U.S. ports.*



Commercial Fishing

(Millions of Dollars)

Federal and Provincial authorities exercise control over the industry. The Federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans assumes responsibility for the protection and conservation of fisheries. The Fisheries Branch of the provincial Ministry of Environment assumes control after the fish are caught and removed from the water.

The implementation of the Salmonid Enhancement Program is of long term significance to the fishing industry. This program is designed to substantially increase the stocks of Canada's Pacific salmon through the use of artificial spawning channels, streamflow and water temperature controls, hatcheries, incubation boxes and rearing

boxes, and the rehabilitation of natural spawning streams. Enhancement fish accounted for an estimated 14 percent of all salmon caught in 1984 and may have contributed even more to the bumper 1985 catch of over 90,000 tonnes. The Salmonid Enhancement Program is expected to add about 19,000 tonnes to the annual catch by 1990.

Implementation of the Salmonid Enhancement Program, designed to substantially increase the stocks of Canada's Pacific salmon, is of long-term significance to the fishing industry.

The Pacific Salmon Treaty, which was signed by Canada and the United States in 1985, should allow Canada to pursue additional stock enhancement opportunities that were not practical before the salmon interception agreement was negotiated. The Treaty embodies the principle that each country will receive benefits equivalent to the production originating in its waters.

The Provincial Government has implemented a number of initiatives designed to accelerate the development of the fledgling $3 million aquaculture industry. The Ministry of Agriculture and Food has taken on the role of lead agency in coordinating the related policies and programs. A Pacific Salmon brood stock program has been launched along with measures to ensure adequate egg supplies are available prior to 1987 or 1988, when supplies from the brood stock program come on stream. As well, an Aquaculture Development Center is planned for Nanaimo and a training center — the Pacific Institute of Aquaculture and Fisheries — is planned for Sechelt. Various programs to provide financial assistance to potential aquaculturists have also been established.

Although salmon aquaculture shows the largest potential gain over the next ten years, oysters, scallops, and other fish and shellfish also have significant expansion potential. Currently, oyster production makes up about 60 percent of British Columbia's sales of aquaculture products; salmon and trout comprise the remainder of sales.

Exports of fish and marine animals contribute substantially to the provincial economy. Table 21 shows the distribution of fishery and marine product exports from 1982 to 1984.

Table 21. **British Columbia Exports of Fish and Marine Products** (Millions of Dollars)

Market Area	1982	1983	1984
Japan	159.7	135.7	144.6
European Economic Community[1]	74.8	68.8	74.9
United States	49.3	55.0	66.1
United Kingdom	43.6	68.5	44.1
Australia and New Zealand	18.5	17.3	27.2
Others	19.7	15.6	13.7
Total	**365.6**	**361.1**	**370.6**

Source: Ministry of Industry and Small Business Development, Estimates of B.C. Product Exports

Excluding United Kingdom

ELECTRIC POWER

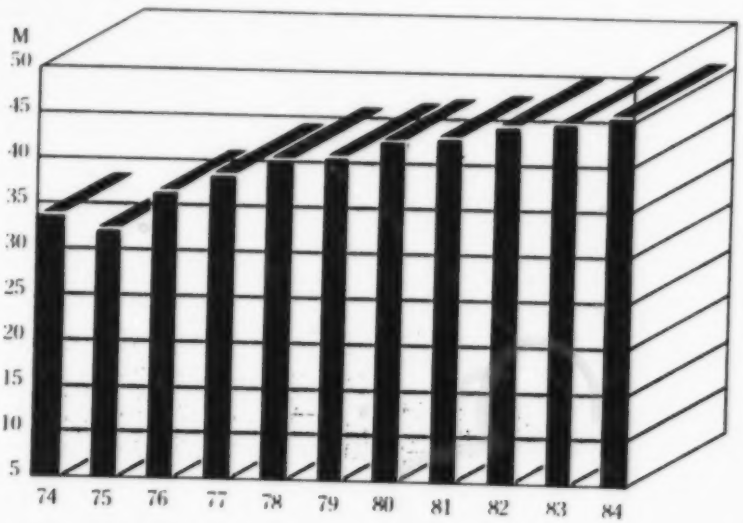
- Power generation in 1984 was estimated at 52,369 gigawatt-hours.
- Existing plants (hydro and thermal) have a total capacity of 12.7 million kilowatts.

Industrial and population growth in British Columbia over the past decade has been accompanied by an increase in demand for electric power. Average annual demand increased by 3.0 percent in the ten-year period 1974 to 1984.

Total installed generating capacity in the province at March 31, 1985 was 12.7 million kilowatts, of which 87 percent was hydro electric. However, hydro-electric plants provided 96 percent of electricity generated in 1984. The supply and disposal of electric energy in British Columbia from 1974 to 1984 is detailed in Table 22.

ELECTRIC POWER

Most residential, commercial and industrial customers are supplied by two large public utilities, British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority and West Kootenay Power and Light Co. Ltd. Three smaller utilities serve limited markets. British Columbia Hydro is by far the largest operation, with 98.2 percent of the utilities' installed capacity and 84.1 percent of total provincial capacity. West Kootenay Power and Light is the public utility arm of Cominco Ltd. which developed a series of generating plants on the Kootenay River to supply its smelter complex at Trail and mine fertilizer plant at Kimberley. Its service area now extends from Creston west to Princeton and north to Kelowna in the Okanagan Valley, with sales made directly or to municipal utilities for distribution. B.C. Hydro services the rest of the province, with most of the population on the provincial integrated system or grid. Diesel generating units are the main source of supply for isolated northern and coastal communities and areas of very low



Electricity Consumption
(Gigawatt Hours)

Table 22. **Supply and Disposal of Electric Energy in British Columbia** (Gigawatt-hours[1])

	SUPPLY					DISPOSAL	
	Net Generation			Receipts From Other Provinces and Imports	Total Supply	Delivered to Other Provinces and Exports	Total Demand
Year	Hydro	Thermal	Total				
1974	34,367	1,889	**36,256**	709	**36,965**	2,977	**33,988**
1975	31,028	3,514	**34,542**	1,301	**35,843**	3,154	**32,689**
1976	36,986	1,974	**38,961**	1,200	**40,161**	3,305	**36,856**
1977	41,241	1,945	**43,185**	1,007	**44,192**	5,749	**38,444**
1978	40,615	1,898	**42,513**	1,522	**44,035**	3,933	**40,102**
1979	40,958	2,369	**43,327**	1,736	**45,063**	3,656	**41,407**
1980	40,860	2,556	**43,416**	2,823	**46,239**	3,450	**42,789**
1981	49,419	1,668	**51,087**	1,158	**52,245**	8,986	**43,258**
1982	46,126	2,236	**48,363**	2,307	**50,669**	6,613	**44,056**
1983	44,821	2,353	**47,174**	2,288	**49,462**	4,871	**44,591**
1984	50,243	2,126	**52,369**	1,556	**53,925**	8,313	**45,612**

gigawatt hour = 1 million kilowatt hours
Source: Statistics Canada, 57 001, 57 202

population density such as Cariboo-Chilcotin cattle ranching country. Table 23 lists the largest power producers in the province.

Industrial firms, primarily those in the forest and mining industries, have also developed their own power generation facilities and now account for almost 16 percent of installed capacity. The two largest firms together have just over 70 percent of total industrial capacity. Both operate smelters which require an assured supply of low cost power. Other industrial plants supply all or part of their electric power needs because they are in isolated locations and/or because large supplies of wood waste provide fuel for thermal generation.

CURRENT CONSTRUCTION AND RECENT HYDRO-ELECTRIC DEVELOPMENTS

The British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority has just completed a major hydro project near Revelstoke. Four generating units, with a combined nameplate generating capacity of 1,843 MW, came into service in 1984 and 1985. The Revelstoke Dam, a concrete gravity dam, has an ultimate generating capacity of over 2,700 MW, with the addition of two more units.

The Authority is also engaged in construction activities to extend or strengthen British Columbia's transmission system. Major transmission components under construction or newly completed include a 500 kilovolt transmission line linking Vancouver Island to the mainland, a line between Kelly Lake and Nicola substations linking the Peace and Columbia River systems, an interprovincial tie extending from Cranbrook to the Alberta border, and a line linking the Revelstoke Dam to the main provincial grid.

UNDEVELOPED HYDRO POWER

British Columbia possesses an abundance of fresh water owing to the combination of a wet climate and mountainous terrain. The total hydro-electric power potential is difficult to assess precisely, but is conservatively estimated – according to a 1975 inventory – to exceed 20,960,000 kilowatts of firm power; i.e. power that is available 24 hours a day every day of the year.

It is customary to install generating capacity in excess of the firm power rating of a site since electric energy is rarely required on a continuous full load basis. The potential capacity of British Columbia's undeveloped resources at a load factor of 65 percent, for example, would approximate 30,000,000 kilowatts.

The British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority has proposed a number of future electric power projects including: a dam on the Columbia River at Murphy Creek near Trail, in conjunction with the addition of generating facilities at the Keenleyside Dam just upstream; construction of a dam and power plant at Site C on the Peace River near Taylor (British Columbia Utilities Commission hearings completed in late 1982); a number of sites in the Stikine-Iskut River Basin; and a series of dams on the Liard River. These projects will not be required to meet domestic

Table 23. **Principal Producers of Electric Power** — Installed Capacity at March 31, 1985 (Kilowatts)

Utilities	
British Columbia Hydro & Power Authority	10,702,142
West Kootenay Power & Light Co. Ltd.	184,875
City of Nelson	8,995
Others (2)	395
Total Utilities	**10,896,407**
Forest Industries	
MacMillan Bloedel Ltd.	194,340
Westar Timber Ltd.	44,500
Western Pulp Ltd.	44,387
B.C. Forest Products Ltd.	36,300
Northwood Pulp Co.	31,500
Cariboo Pulp & Paper Co. Ltd.	28,000
Crown Forest Industries Ltd.	23,420
Others (7)	56,520
Total Forest Industries	**458,967**
Minerals Industries	
Aluminum Co. of Canada Ltd.	817,800
Cominco Ltd.	468,800
Granduc Operating Co.	32,300
Brinco Mining Ltd., Cassiar Division	14,970
Others (5)	23,450
Total Minerals Industries	**1,357,320**
Other Industrial & Miscellaneous Producers	7,363
TOTALS	**12,720,057**

Sources: Water Management Branch records, owners, & "Electric Power in Canada"

demand until the 1990s.

The Aluminum Company of Canada Ltd., has proposed construction of additional generation capacity at Kemano and additional storage capacity adjacent to its existing reservoir in the Nechako watershed area of northwestern British Columbia. The Kemano Completion Project would have a generation capacity of approximately 800 MW and would be used to supply power to two new aluminum smelters. These projects are currently on hold awaiting an improved market outlook for aluminum.

THERMAL ENERGY

The province is endowed with a variety of fossil fuels, including oil, natural gas, and coal in addition to its vast hydro potential. All of these could be used for the generation of electric power, giving due consideration to environmental quality maintenance requirements. At present the largest thermal plant in the province is the Burrard Plant, located in the Vancouver area. It is intended for use primarily to supply peak power needs and is designed to use natural gas or oil.

British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority has decided to delay indefinitely any decision to utilize Hat Creek (near Cache Creek) coal deposits for thermal generation of electricity. The decision was a result of a reduced growth rate in demand for electric power, and rising costs of development. However, development remains an option for the future; a generating plant at Hat Creek could have had an ultimate capacity of 4,800 MW and an economic life of at least 35 years. The feasibility of utilizing waste coal discarded by mines in the East Kootenay region continues to be studied.

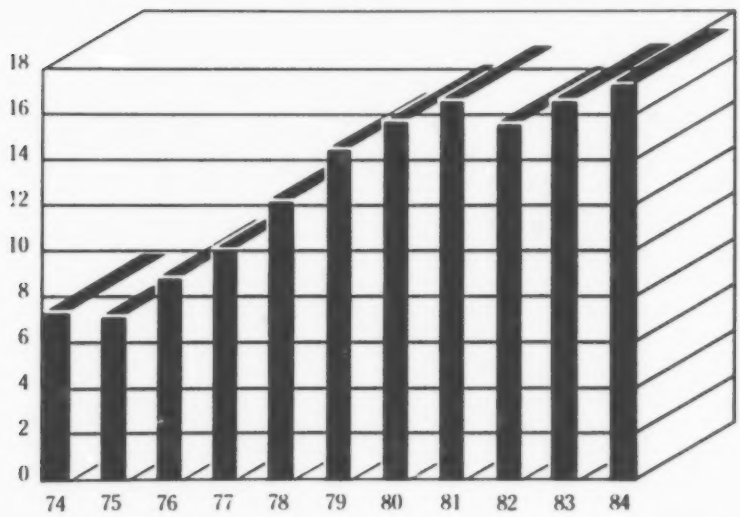
OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

Concern over the rising costs of conventional energy has prompted various undertakings by the British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority, the Government of British Columbia, and the private sector. Energy conservation is being actively promoted and efforts are being made to utilize other power sources. Of particular interest are measures to promote greater use of forest industry wastes which already supply a substantial part of the energy requirements of wood conversion plants. The Authority has also undertaken research on the feasibility of converting low quality coals to gas (either for industrial consumption or to fuel electric power plants) and on the prospects for utilizing British Columbia's geothermal potential. As current generating capacity exceeds domestic demands, considerable effort is being devoted to increasing exports of electrical power to the U.S.A. Various special incentives including rate reductions on incremental purchases by industrial accounts are designed to foster both increased domestic electric power consumption and general economic activity.

MANUFACTURING

- Manufacturing shipments in 1984 were worth $17.6 billion.
- Employment in 1984 averaged 148,000, with salaries and wages totalling $4.1 billion.

The value of British Columbia shipments of manufactured products has grown at an annual rate of 9.1 percent during the past ten years despite a marked setback in 1982. Since 1974 the value of factory shipments has increased $10.2 billion to reach $17.6 billion in 1984. Salaries and wages climbed from $1.8 billion in 1974 to $4.1 billion in 1984. The graph below displays the growth in British Columbia manufacturing shipments from 1974 to 1984.



Manufacturing Shipments

(Billions of Dollars)

The province's manufacturing industries are largely resource-based: namely forest products, refined non-ferrous metals, fish products, and processed agricultural products. Table 24 lists the leading manufacturing industry groups for 1984 in terms of value of shipments.

The wood and paper and allied industries accounted for 44 percent of the value of provincial factory shipments in 1984. This domination is expected to continue in the near future although further processing of other resources and an expansion in higher technology products such as electrical equipment, industrial equipment, chemicals, and plastics is anticipated.

The location of resources, centres of population and transportation factors have historically determined the regional distribution of manufacturing activity. The Greater Vancouver area has developed as the major manufacturing centre with Vancouver Island (where pulp mills, sawmills, etc. dominate) ranking next in importance. The Prince Rupert-Kitimat area has forest products, fish processing, aluminum refining, and methanol-ammonia production. Wood products, food and beverage processing, trucks, mobile homes, and recreational vehicles are the principal manufacturing industries in the Okanagan. The Kootenay centre of Trail is the location of a major lead-zinc smelter and fertilizer plant. Most other regions of the province are dominated by forest products manufacturing although greater diversification is being achieved in step with population growth. The geographical distribution of manufacturing in British Columbia in 1982 is detailed in Table 25.

With the economy seriously affected by the recession in the first half of the 1980s, growth patterns in most industrial sectors were disrupted. As the economy pulled out of the

Table 24. Leading Manufacturing Industries in British Columbia, 1984[1]

Industry Group	Value of Shipments ($ Millions)	Percent
Wood	4,714	26.7
Paper & Allied	3,109	17.6
Food	2,250	12.8
Refined Petroleum & Coal Products	2,022	11.5
Primary Metals	949	5.4
Transportation Equipment	832	4.7
Fabricated Metal Products	758	4.3
Chemicals & Chemical Products	511	2.9
Printing, Publishing & Allied	492	2.8
Non-metallic Mineral Products	448	2.5
Machinery (except electrical)	356	2.0
Electrical & Electronic Products	231	1.3
Clothing	119	0.7
Furniture & Fixtures	90	0.5
Other	766	4.3
Total	**17,647**	**100.0**

Source: Statistics Canada, 31 001

[1]*Preliminary estimates.*

recession in 1984, shipments of fabricated products (as opposed to resource processing) rose 11.7 percent over 1983. Not all sectors were able to post advances but major gains were made in transportation equipment, machinery and plastics. Employment continued to decline, however, as manufacturers responded to changing economic conditions by stressing productivity improvements.

In 1984, the province's manufacturing sector had shipments of $17.6 billion, employed 148,000 persons and paid salaries and wages of $4.1 billion.

Metal fabricating is among the largest fabricated products manufacturing industries, producing a variety of structural components and capital goods employed in construction and other industries. The transportation equipment industry group consists primarily of truck and trailer manufacturing, shipbuilding, boatbuilding and production of aircraft components. It saw shipments jump 52 percent in 1984 and final 1985 figures should confirm further growth as output from the new Toyota wheel plant in Delta is recorded.

The province's machinery industries and chemical industries both are heavily dependent on the domestic resource sectors, and this was clearly demonstrated by a strong gain in 1984 shipments. Plastic production jumped 16 percent in 1984 on the strength of new markets for extrusions and the continuing substitution of plastics for a range of traditional wood and metal products.

Despite a limited local market curtailed even further by heavy promotion of national and international brand names, British Columbia has been able to foster significant and expanding clothing and textiles sectors. Combined shipments in 1984 reached $159 million, up more than 8 percent from 1983. This is but one example of the growing diversity of manufacturing in the province.

Table 25. Geographical Distribution of Manufacturing in British Columbia, 1982[1]

Subprovincial Region	Establishments	Total Employees	Value of Shipments ($ millions)
East Kootenay	50	1,504	186
Central Kootenay	115	3,505	312
Okanagan-Boundary	365	11,964	964
Lillooet-Thompson	121	4,750	630
Lower Mainland	2,439	72,984	9,042
Vancouver Island and Coast	505	17,119	1,908
Cariboo-Ft. George	226	14,467	1,585
Peace River-Liard	38	1,375	302
Skeena-Stikine	60	5,584	761
British Columbia	**3,919**	**141,193[2]**	**15,690**

[1]Latest figures available.
[2]Includes head offices, sales offices, etc.
Source: Statistics Canada, 31-209

RETAIL TRADE

- Total retail trade in 1984 reached $13.0 billion
- Per capita retail sales were $4,539

Total retail sales expanded at an average annual rate of 9.1 percent from 1974 to 1984, while per capita retail sales grew at an average annual rate of 7.1 percent during the same period. The years of greatest growth in retail trade (1974 and 1980-81) occurred partly because of higher inflation rates during those years, while the recession and high interest rates brought about a slight decline in 1982.

Annual growth in retail trade for the years 1974 to 1984 is shown on the graph on page 73.

Over the past decade the share of retail trade accounted for by chain stores has remained relatively constant – approximately 45 to 47 percent of total retail sales, compared to 53 to 55 percent for independent stores. Metropolitan Vancouver is British Columbia's predominant trading area and normally accounts for slightly more than half of total retail sales in the province – 51.1 percent in 1984.

Metropolitan Vancouver is British Columbia's predominant trading area and normally accounts for slightly more than half of total retail sales in the province.

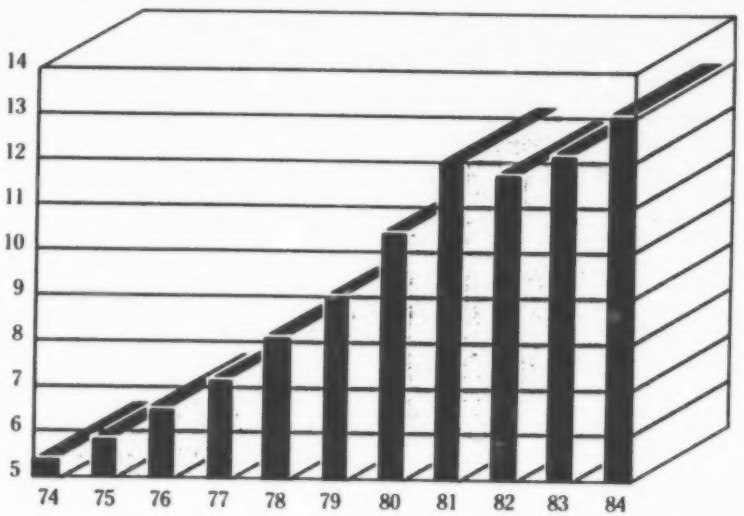
Table 26. **Retail Trade by Kind of Business, British Columbia** (Millions of Dollars)

Kind of Business	1981	1982	1983	1984
Combination stores (groceries & meat)	2,106	2,391	2,546	2,666
Grocery confectionery & sundries stores	412	452	460	507
All other food stores	222	264	277	281
Department stores	1,809	1,730	1,780	1,768
General merchandise stores	246	216	217	216
General stores	150	145	155	151
Variety stores	86	78	83	82
Motor vehicle dealers	2,174	1,607	1,750	2,019
Used car dealers	69	48	50	55
Service stations	772	936	908	1,040
Garages	113	125	104	119
Automotive parts & accessories stores	167	172	226	199
Men's clothing stores	99	101	114	124
Women's clothing stores	191	195	214	230
Family clothing stores	136	133	142	157
Specialty shoe stores	16	12	12	13
Family shoe stores	72	74	73	70
Hardware stores	93	85	88	89
Household furniture stores	123	96	110	129
Household appliance stores	57	43	53	67
Furniture, T.V., radio and appliance stores	77	70	84	88
Pharmacies, patent medicine & cosmetics stores	520	580	587	651
Book and Stationery stores	54	49	52	55
Florists	32	32	30	42
Jewellery stores	143	130	135	129
Sporting goods and accessories stores	218	194	204	228
Personal accessories stores	234	202	181	194
All other stores	1,612	1,605	1,621	1,636
Total, all stores	**12,000**	**11,766**	**12,257**	**13,005**

Source: Statistics Canada, 63-005

Food-related stores account for the largest share of retail sales — 26.6 percent in 1984, followed by automotive-related outlets — 26.4 percent, and department stores — 13.6 percent. Table 26 provides a detailed breakdown of retail sales by kind of business.

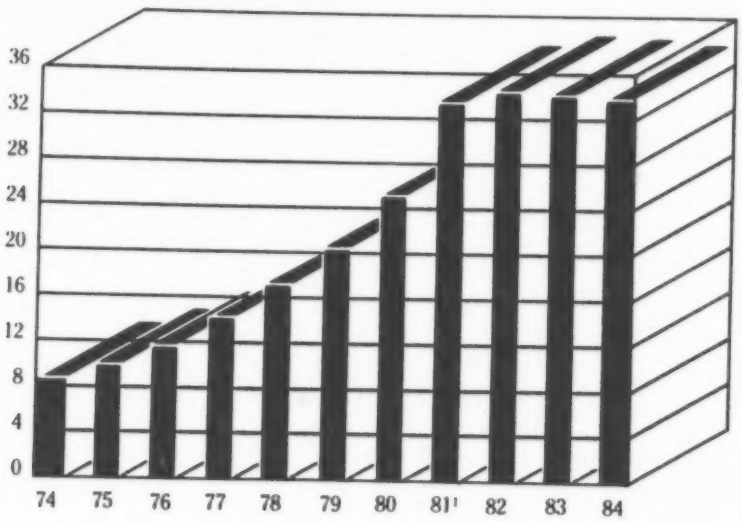
Over the past two decades the retailing industry has undergone a number of dramatic changes. Initially, large suburban shopping malls began to replace conventional smaller outlets. This was then followed by even larger regional malls capable of attracting customers from a considerable distance. At the same time downtown malls and specialty markets such as Granville Island Market in Vancouver were developed to bring traffic back into downtown areas, where the department stores had traditionally concentrated. Today the emphasis appears to be on the development of small neighbourhood strip malls built around a convenience chain outlet, and huge warehouse grocery stores offering a wide range of non-grocery items. Despite the leading role played by the major department stores and chains, the independent operators have been able to sustain their market share by emphasizing service and selection within narrowly defined product lines or market segments.



Retail Sales
(Billions of Dollars)

BANKS AND CREDIT UNIONS

- As of December 31, 1984, chartered banks had total assets of $34.3 billion in British Columbia.
- As of December 31, 1984, credit unions in British Columbia had total assets of $6.0 billion.



Chartered Bank Assets

(Billions of Dollars)

¹Valuation basis revised from 1981 onward.

BANKS

Chartered banks maintained 843 branches in British Columbia at the end of 1984, with all of the major national chartered banks being represented. As of December 31, 1984, the chartered banks' total assets in British Columbia were $34.3 billion, representing 8.4 percent of total chartered bank assets in Canada.

The growing importance of Vancouver as a financial and commercial centre of the Pacific Rim is also reflected by the fact that a number of foreign banks have established limited corporate banking functions in the city. Several foreign banks have Canadian head offices in Vancouver, while several others have branches.

The Bank of British Columbia, which is headquartered in British Columbia, commenced operations in Vancouver in July 1968 and currently has a total of 51 branches. As of October 31, 1984, it had total assets of $3.1 billion, deposits of $2.9 billion, and loans of $2.5 billion. Other domestic chartered banks with a head office in British Columbia are the Western & Pacific Bank of Canada and the Security Pacific Bank Canada.

Table 27. Canadian Chartered Banks in British Columbia, Year-End 1981-1984

	1981	1982	1983	1984
Number of Branches	862	854	853	843
Number of Employees	20,122	19,602	18,860	18,094
		($ millions)		
Personal Savings Deposits	13,495	14,307	14,269	15,178
Business Loans Outstanding	11,485	10,875	9,712	9,378
Personal Loans Outstanding	6,120	5,985	5,655	5,523
Residential Mortgage Loans Outstanding	6,018	6,062	6,778	7,177
Farm Loans Outstanding	708	669	661	662

Sources: Bank of Canada and The Canadian Bankers' Association

CREDIT UNIONS

The growth of credit unions in recent years has been substantial. Today they are an important financial institution in British Columbia. Credit union membership in 1984 totalled 960,000. Credit union assets, as a percentage of the chartered banks' total assets in British Columbia, totalled 17.5 percent as of December 31, 1984. Table 28 summarizes some important statistics on credit unions as of December 31, for the years 1981 to 1984.

Table 28. Credit Unions in British Columbia, Year-End 1981-1984

	1981	1982	1983	1984
Credit Union Locations	327	310	312	314
Number of Members	960,000	930,000	932,000	960,000
		($ millions)		
Members' Deposits	4,339	4,541	5,039	5,443
Loans to Members	3,948	3,858	4,446	4,541
Total Assets	4,994	5,211	5,708	6,004

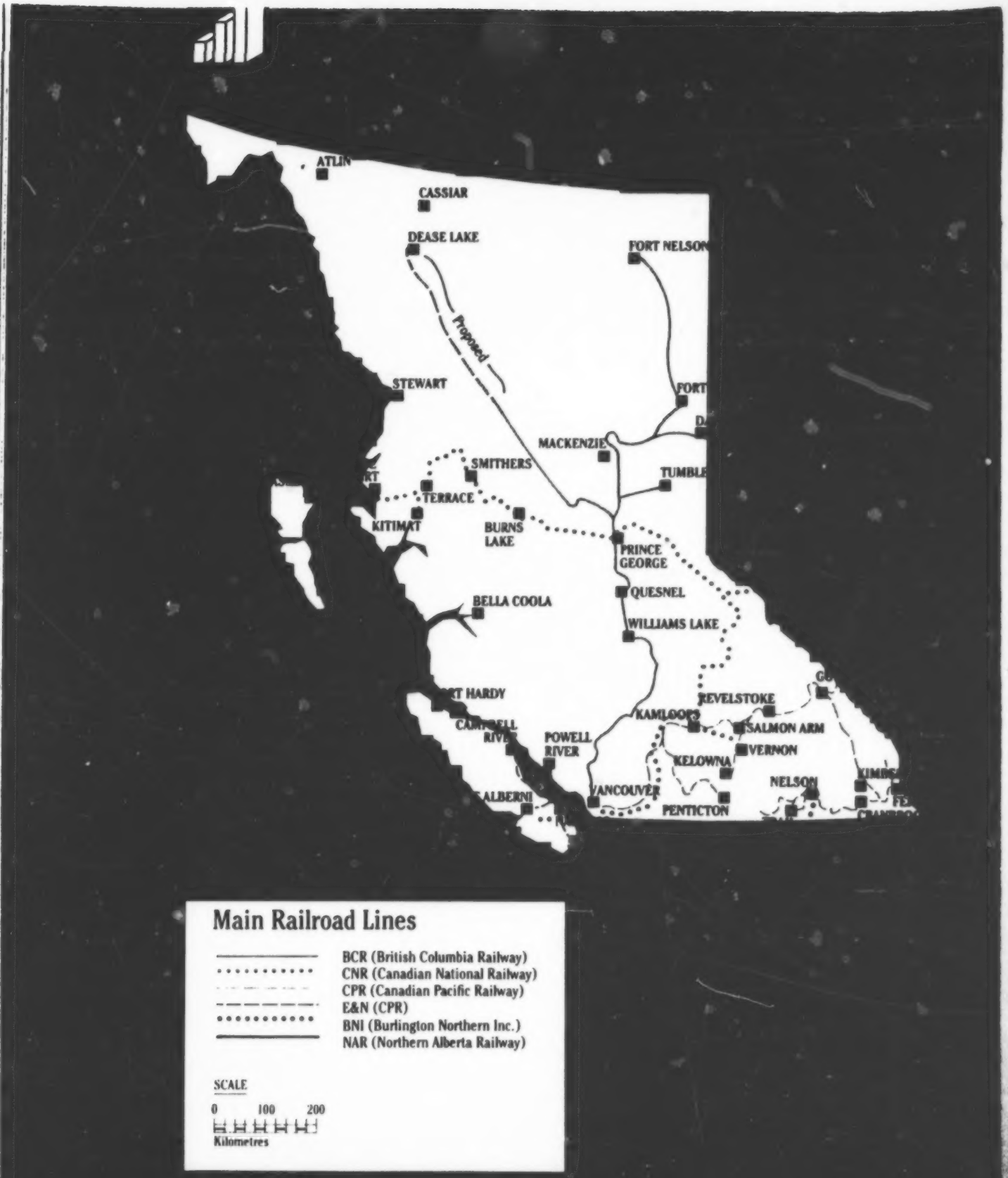
Source: B.C. Central Credit Union Annual Report 1984

OTHER LEADING INSTITUTIONS

The British Columbia Development Corporation (BCDC) was established by legislation in April 1973 and commenced operations in April 1974. The objectives of the Corporation are to encourage economic development and increase income, employment, and other economic benefits to the province by encouraging and assisting in the establishment, expansion, and continued operation of industrial enterprises in the province. In order to meet these objectives, the Corporation is active in land acquisition and development, and business development through direct loans, loan guarantees, and advisory services. In the fiscal year ended March 31, 1985, BCDC approved 140 direct loans and guarantees, having a total value of $43 million. Employment created or preserved by the loans totalled 2,024 jobs.

The Federal Business Development Bank (FBDB), a federal Crown Corporation, replaced the Industrial Development Bank on October 2, 1975. The bank continues the role of providing loans, as well as equity financing, to small and medium-sized businesses unable to secure funds through conventional channels. The bank approved 625 loans in British Columbia and the Yukon totalling $104 million in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1985.

The growing importance of Vancouver as a financial and commercial centre of the Pacific Rim is reflected by the large number and variety of financial institutions and the increasing presence of foreign banking facilities.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TERRACE
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BURNS LAKE
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QUESNEL
BELLA COOLA
WILLIAMS LAKE
REVELSTOKE
KAMLOOPS
SALMON ARM
VERNON
POWELL RIVER
KELOWNA
NELSON
VANCOUVER
PENTICTON
Main Railroad Lines
BCR (British Columbia Railway)
CNR (Canadian National Railway)
CPR (Canadian Pacific Railway)
E&N (CPR)
BNI (Burlington Northern Inc.)
NAR (Northern Alberta Railway)
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TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

WATER-BORNE SHIPPING

Deep-sea international shipping lines reach out from British Columbia to the major ports of the world. Coastal shipping, including specialized freight and rail barges, log towing, and passenger and freight steamers, also comprises an important segment of the transportation picture. Vancouver, the province's principal port, handled a record 59.3 million tonnes of international and domestic shipments in 1984. Vancouver is the largest dry cargo port on the entire Pacific coast of North America. British Columbia customs ports annually handle 35-40 percent of all Canadian water-borne exports. Table 29 provides information on cargoes handled through British Columbia ports from 1980 to 1984.

Table 29. Cargoes Handled Through British Columbia Ports, Coastwise and International Shipping, 1980–1984
(Thousands of Tonnes)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Total Coastwise	**67,228**	**52,005**	**46,795**	**45,136**	**39,480**
Loaded	33,838	26,055	23,421	22,568	19,753
Unloaded	33,390	25,950	23,374	22,568	19,727
Total International	**57,554**	**59,416**	**55,071**	**61,270**	**73,374**
Loaded	52,181	53,419	51,077	57,095	68,253
Unloaded	5,374	5,997	3,994	4,175	5,121

Source: Statistics Canada, 54-210 and 54-211

Major deep-sea bulk-cargo facilities within the Greater Vancouver port area are located at Vancouver, North Vancouver, Surrey (Fraser River), Port Moody, and Roberts Bank. Commodities shipped include: coal, grain, forest products, mineral concentrates, potash, and sulphur. A major expansion at Roberts Bank was undertaken recently to handle increasing export volumes of coal. The Port of Vancouver has two container wharves — 'Vanterm' with 3 container cranes and Centennial Terminal with 2 cranes — which handled 152,000 (twenty foot equivalent) containers (1.4 million tonnes) in 1984.

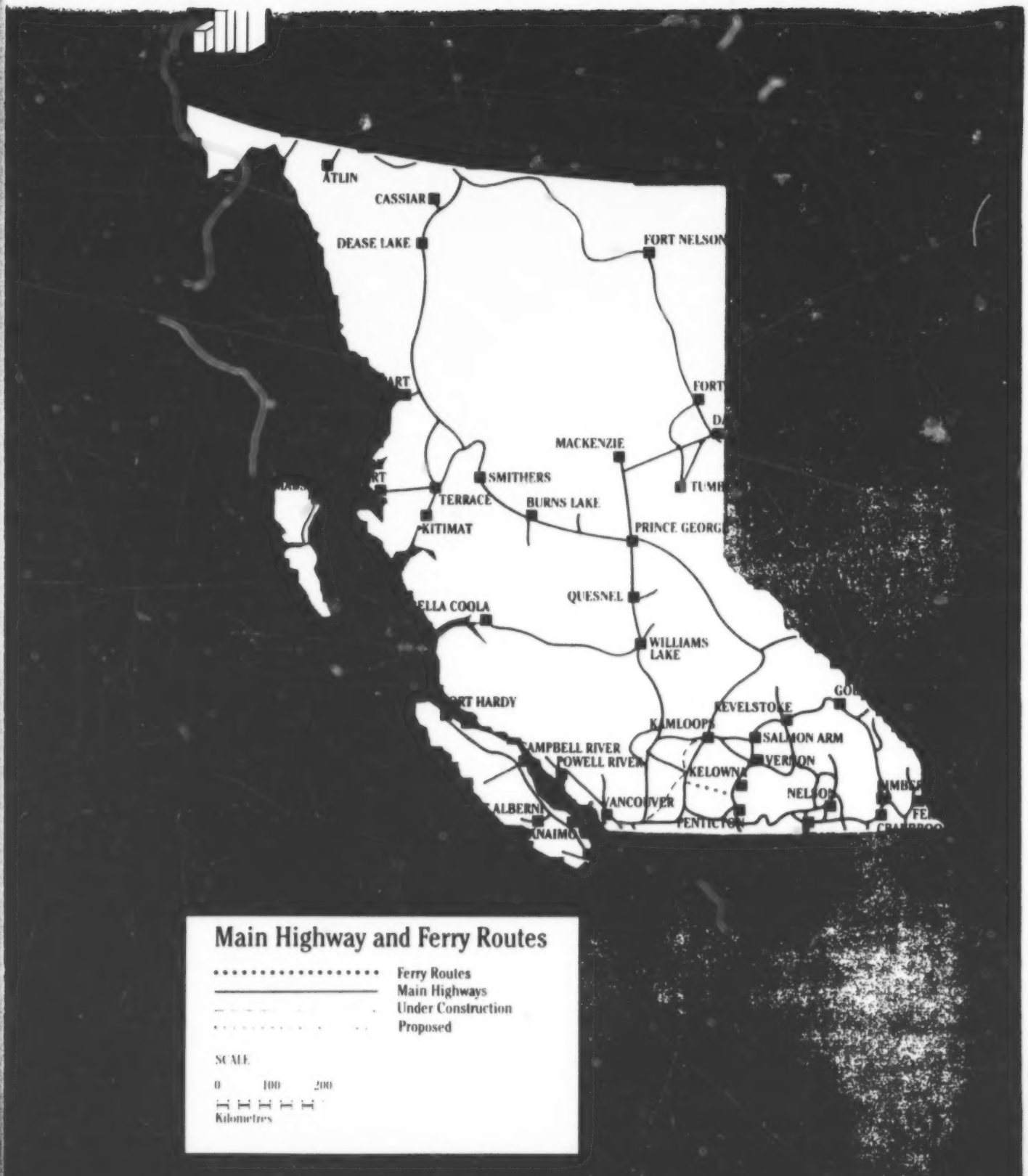
A major expansion of facilities at the Port of Prince Rupert enabled that port to handle 7.8 million tonnes of cargo in 1984, compared with only 3.1 million tonnes in 1983. This large gain was primarily due to coal shipments, totalling 5.2 million tonnes, from the new Ridley Island coal terminal which began operations at the beginning of the year. The new Ridley Island grain terminal was completed and began operations in 1985. This highly efficient terminal has a maximum annual throughput capacity of 3.5 million tonnes.

Vancouver, the largest dry cargo port on the entire Pacific coast of North America, handled a record 59.3 million tonnes of shipments in 1984.

RAILWAYS

British Columbia is served by two national railways as well as the British Columbia Railway (formerly called the Pacific Great Eastern Railway) and several American lines. The Canadian National Railway connects Prince Rupert, Kitimat, and Prince George with Edmonton, Alberta, and points east. It also links Vancouver and the south central region of the province with Edmonton. The Canadian Pacific Railway joins Vancouver and the southern regions of the province with Calgary and Lethbridge, Alberta, and points east. The CNR and CPR both operate lines on Vancouver Island. The British Columbia Railway has its southern terminus at North Vancouver and serves central and northern British Columbia. Terminals are at Fort St. James, Fort Nelson, Dawson Creek, Mackenzie, and Tumbler Ridge. The latest addition to the BCR system is a 129 km branch line from Anzac to the new coal mine development at Tumbler Ridge. The line, which is electrified, was operational in late 1983, although electrification was not completed until 1984. Both the CNR and CPR are engaged in major railway upgrading projects to handle increasing freight volumes. The CNR is double tracking much of its Edmonton-Vancouver line and the CPR is engaged in a $600 million tunnelling project in the Rogers Pass area to reduce grades.

The Northern Alberta Railway connects with the British Columbia Railway at Dawson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REVELSTOKE
KAMLOOPS
SALMON ARM
VERNON
KELOWNA
NELSON
VANCOUVER
PENTICTON
CAMPBELL RIVER
POWELL RIVER
Main Highway and Ferry Routes
Ferry Routes
Main Highways
Under Construction
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Creek. American rail lines serve some British Columbia points directly or interchange with Canadian railways at southern border points. A number of industrial railways, the former British Columbia Harbours Board Railway (now owned by the BCR), and the railway freight service of the British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority also serve the Lower Mainland area. The White Pass and Yukon Railway, between Skagway, Alaska and Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, crosses through the northwestern corner of the province. This line is currently non-operational due to the closure of its main customer, the Cyprus Anvil lead-zinc mine at Faro, Yukon.

HIGHWAYS AND TRANSIT

Billions of dollars have been spent in British Columbia to extend and improve the highway system since World War II, including $667 million in the fiscal year 1984/85. Late in 1984, the Provincial Government commenced construction on two major highway projects — the Coquihalla highway from Hope to Kamloops and the Annacis Bridge over the Fraser River to provide improved access to Vancouver from the south. There are 43,939 kilometres of provincial roads and rights-of-way, of which 19,219 kilometres are paved, and 24,270 kilometres are gravelled.

Billions of dollars have been spent in British Columbia to extend and improve the highway system since World War II, including $667 million in the fiscal year 1984/85.

An estimated 1,199,000 passenger vehicles and 442,000 commercial vehicles (including buses and trollies) were licensed in the province during the 1984 licence-year. British Columbia Hydro owned and operated transit systems in Greater Vancouver and Greater Victoria until March 31, 1980. Responsibility for operation of the transit systems was transferred to the Metro Transit Operating Company and the Urban Transit Authority (now B.C. Transit) on April 1, 1980. Many of the province's other municipalities also enjoy local bus service. B.C. Transit also has overall responsibility for the construction of a rapid transit system (ALRT) between downtown Vancouver and New Westminster, the first phase of which was completed late in 1985. An extension from New Westminster to Surrey is currently in the design stage and another to Coquitlam is under study.

AIRLINES

There are approximately 110 licenced air carriers based in British Columbia. Licensed bases include more than 200 land based airports, 63 seaplane facilities, and 23 heliports. British Columbia is served by Air Canada, Canadian Pacific Airlines, Pacific Western Airlines, and Air B.C., together providing local, transcontinental, and international services. Numerous smaller airlines provide local scheduled and charter services within the province. Regular and charter services provided by many of the world's major carriers link Vancouver with all parts of the world. Passenger activity at major airports in British Columbia is detailed in Table 30.

Table 30. Total Passengers Enplaned and Deplaned at Major British Columbia Airports — Scheduled Services

(Thousands)

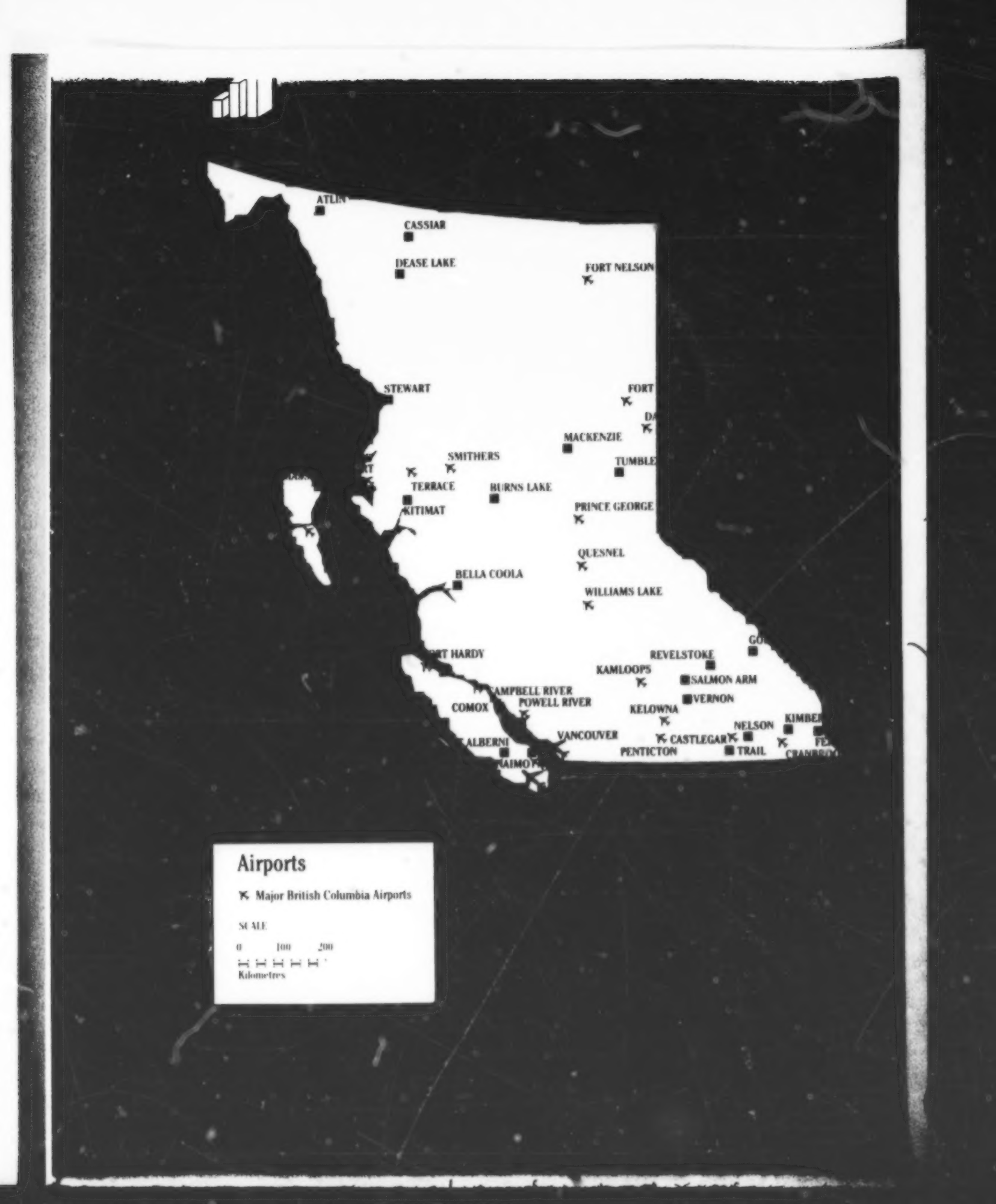
Airport	1980	1981	1982	1983
Vancouver International	6,777	6,816	5,858	5,792
Victoria International	617	614	532	444
Kelowna	400	420	376	323
Prince George	335	330	258	221
Fort St. John	263	260	190	144
Kamloops	236	239	169	149

Source: Statistics Canada, 51-203

COMMUNICATIONS

Many regular publications are printed in the province, including community newspapers, daily newspapers, and periodicals. The daily newspapers include both evening and morning editions. The two largest daily newspapers and their approximate paid weekday circulations in September 1984 were: *The Sun* (Vancouver), 232,000; and *The Province* (Vancouver), 153,000.

There are a number of telephone networks operating in British Columbia. The majority of British Columbians (99 percent) receive service from the British Columbia Telephone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BELLA COOLA
WILLIAMS LAKE
REVELSTOKE
KAMLOOPS
SALMON ARM
CAMPBELL RIVER
POWELL RIVER
VERNON
COMOX
KELOWNA
NELSON
VANCOUVER
CASTLEGAR
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Airports
Major British Columbia Airports
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Company. At the end of 1984, there were 1,107,000 residence telephone lines and 303,000 business telephone lines in British Columbia. In the northern part of the province, from Fort Nelson to Telegraph Creek, subscribers receive telephone service from NorthwesTel Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Canadian National. The Telephone Utility Department of the City of Prince Rupert provides telephone service throughout the Prince Rupert area. CNCP provides certain specialized telecommunications services throughout most of the urban areas of the province. In addition to these public networks, there are several private telephone networks, including the RCMP, the provincial government, and B.C. Rail.

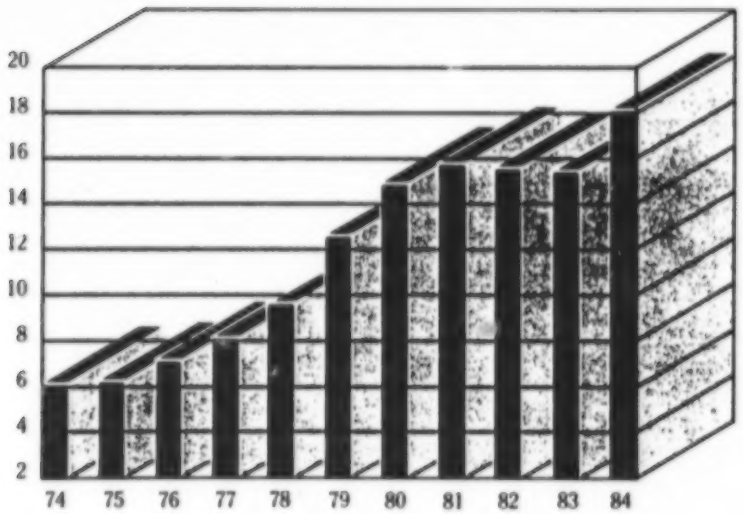
Recent technological developments have allowed communities in remote areas of the province to receive television signals via satellite.

As of March 31, 1984, there were 67 originating AM radio stations, 19 originating FM stations, 12 originating television stations, plus 2 pay-tv networks. In addition, there were 575 rebroadcasting stations in British Columbia comprised of 97 AM, 96 FM, and 297 television, plus 85 Cancom subscriber television stations (STV/MTV). Through 111 cable systems, local cable television is available to over 96 percent of the residents of the province. Recent technological developments have allowed many communities in remote areas of the province to receive television signals via satellite.

EXTERNAL TRADE

- British Columbia relies heavily on foreign markets, exporting more than 50 percent of its total goods production.
- Exports through British Columbia customs ports were valued at $18.3 billion and imports, $7.8 billion in 1984.
- Exports of products of B.C. origin through all Canadian custom ports were estimated at $11.7 billion in 1984.

British Columbia plays an important role in Canada's foreign trade, both as a producer and as a provider of transportation services. Exports through the province's customs ports include products of the prairie provinces, in large part grains, oilseeds, potash, coal, sulphur, petroleum and natural gas. With the rapid growth of the Pacific Rim markets, various products from eastern Canada are also exported via British Columbia. At the same time, a significant proportion of commodities imported through the province's customs ports are destined for other parts of Canada, particularly automobiles and other manufactures from Japan.



Exports through B.C. Customs Ports
(Billions of Dollars)

EXPORTS

Approximately 40 percent by value of all exports through British Columbia customs ports are destined for the United States each year. Leading commodities shipped to the U.S.A. include lumber, pulp, newsprint, natural gas, metals in ores and refined form, crude petroleum, propane, butane and cedar shingles and shakes. Despite the predominance of natural resource products, the United States has become an important market for a wide range of sophisticated manufactures from British Columbia and other parts of Canada.

Table 31 summarizes exports by principal market areas over the past three years.

Table 31. Exports by Principal Market Areas, 1982–1984 (Summary)

Country or Market Area	Exports Through B.C. Customs Ports (millions of dollars)		
	1982	1983	1984
United States	6,305.5	6,248.6	6,881.2
Japan	3,739.3	3,902.7	4,730.0
United Kingdom	428.0	398.0	447.8
Other Common Market[1]	1,121.0	1,004.3	1,252.9
People's Republic of China	958.2	1,266.0	1,038.4
Australia	341.4	223.5	340.5
Other Countries	2,802.7	2,648.1	3,561.8
Total	**15,696.1**	**15,691.2**	**18,252.6**

[1] *Belgium, Luxembourg, Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Denmark, Ireland, and Greece.*

Source: Ministry of Industry and Small Business Development, External Trade Report

Although the value of exports changed little during the period 1981-83, renewed growth of foreign trade was apparent in 1984. The two decades prior to 1981 were years of rapid growth and significant change. Japan experienced the fastest rate of growth during that period and now accounts for more than 25 percent of exports through British Columbia customs ports. Principal exports to Japan include coal, copper concentrates, lumber, herring roe and other fisheries products, pulp, potash, wheat and other grains, oilseeds and refined aluminum.

The United Kingdom and other Common Market countries purchase large quantities of lumber, pulp, metals in ores and ingot, fisheries products, grains, paper and paperboard, plywood and asbestos. The United Kingdom has undergone a major change in trading patterns since it became a member of the EEC, and its relative importance as a market for western Canadian goods has been declining. More recently this has also been the case for

the rest of the Common Market.

One of the most important recent developments has been the rapid advance in trade with the People's Republic of China. Between 1979 and 1983, exports to China through British Columbia customs ports rose by 136 percent, and China's share of total exports increased from 4.2 percent to 8.1 percent. (This slipped to 5.7 percent in 1984 but the setback is seen as a temporary adjustment). Strong gains also have been recorded in South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Indonesia and Malaysia. These rapidly industrializing countries are expected to continue increasing their share of world trade, thereby presenting excellent opportunities for Canadian exporters. While markets in Europe, the Middle East and Africa will not be neglected, the focus of Canada's — and particularly British Columbia's — future sales efforts will be the countries of the Pacific Rim.

EXPORTS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA PRODUCTS

British Columbia goods exported through all Canadian customs ports were valued at an estimated $11.7 billion in 1984, up more than 17 percent from 1983 and up $7.5 billion or 179 percent from 1974. As Table 32 shows, resource products dominate the province's exports. Nevertheless, manufactures like heavy duty trucks, sawmill equipment, communications equipment, steel products, and a wide range of industrial and consumer goods contribute an increasing share of the total value.

Foreign trade is of major importance to the provincial economy; exports of $18.3 billion and imports of $7.8 billion flowed through her customs ports in 1984.

As the British Columbia economy continues to diversify, the natural resource sectors offer export growth potential through additional value added in further processing of raw and semi-fabricated materials. Areas with high growth potential also include such labour-intensive industries as the fashion and needle trades, and electronics. British Columbia electronics firms have already achieved some measure of success with specialized products such as those employed in railway operations, communications systems, remote sensing and meteorological data systems.

Table 32. Leading British Columbia Product Exports (Millions of Dollars)

Commodity	1982	1983	1984
Lumber	1,846.2	2,631.8	2,667.9
Pulp	1,520.0	1,427.2	1,762.3
Coal	760.7	821.8	1,537.9
Newsprint	566.5	577.5	641.2
Natural Gas	512.9	446.1	430.3
Fisheries products	332.1	306.8	395.1
Copper ore and ingots	296.6	370.8	381.9
Aluminum ingots	365.6	361.1	370.6
All Other commodities	2,676.3	2,981.9	3,471.8
Total	8,876.9	9,925.0	11,659.0

Source: Ministry of Industry and Small Business Development

The distribution of British Columbia products is not unlike that of all products exported through the province's customs ports. The U.S.A. accounted for 47 percent in 1984, Japan for 25 percent, the United Kingdom for 4 percent and other EEC countries for 8.4 percent. However, between 1974 and 1984 all other countries increased their share of the total from 10.1 percent to 15.7 percent. This gain was largely attributable to those Pacific Rim countries identified in the previous section. Another market area exhibiting above-average growth for British Columbia products is the Middle East.

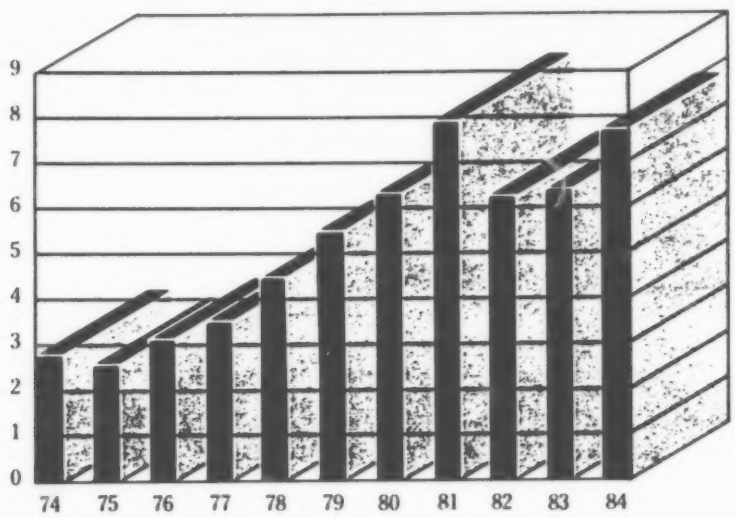
IMPORTS

Because the majority of imports are manufactured goods, they tend to mirror economic conditions within Canada as a whole. The recent recession is clearly shown in the graph (p.84) of total imports through British Columbia customs ports from 1974 to 1984.

British Columbia's most important export markets are also the major sources of imports through the province's customs ports.

The United States dominates imports through British Columbia customs ports and in 1984 accounted for 41.3 percent of the total. Products imported from the U.S.A. are mostly manufactured goods but range from seasonal vegetables and citrus fruits to advanced technical goods. Imports from other industrialized and rapidly developing

nations are predominantly manufactured goods. These include iron and steel, automobiles, motorcycles, radios, tape recorders, cameras, TV sets, machinery, processed foods, clothing, textiles and alcoholic beverages. Cars and trucks continue to dominate import values, accounting for 21.6 percent of all inward movements through B.C. customs ports in 1984.



Imports through B.C. Customs Ports
(Billions of Dollars)

Table 33. Imports by Principal Sources, 1982–1984

Country or Market Area	Imports Through B.C. Customs Ports (millions of dollars)		
	1982	1983	1984
United States	2,797.5	2,772.3	3,232.4
Japan	1,995.8	2,167.8	2,670.7
United Kingdom	82.2	76.5	94.8
Other Common Market[1]	302.9	248.1	327.6
Central America and Antilles	70.4	86.5	104.4
Australia	141.8	142.8	155.3
Other Countries	865.8	956.1	1,241.9
Total	**6,256.4**	**6,450.1**	**7,827.1**

[1] *Belgium, Luxembourg, Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Denmark, Ireland, and Greece*

Source: Ministry of Industry and Small Business Development, External Trade Report

Australia and New Zealand are important suppliers of meat, fruit, alumina (raw material for aluminum), and raw sugar. Less developed countries supply bananas, tea, coffee, sugar, jute, and other tropical agricultural goods. Some industrial raw materials such as metals in ores and consumer products such as textiles are also purchased from these nations.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT AND CONSTRUCTION

Capital and repair expenditures for 1985 are expected to reach $12.1 billion.

Capital investment is an important indicator of the level of economic activity and the well-being of the province. Between 1975 and 1985, the value of capital and repair expenditures doubled but, due to inflation, the growth in real terms was somewhat less. Table 34 details recent capital and repair expenditures in British Columbia by sector.

Table 34. Capital and Repair Expenditures in British Columbia by Sector (Millions of Dollars)

Sector	1982	1983	1984	1985
Agriculture & Fishing	358.9	310.3	315.8	330.7
Mining	205.9	274.9	303.7	296.3
Forestry	1,502.9	1,505.8	1,036.6	923.7
Construction	295.7	309.5	261.3	254.6
Manufacturing	1,736.5	1,172.5	1,384.0	1,450.1
Utilities	3,564.1	3,330.0	2,909.7	2,619.4
Trade, Finance & Commercial Services	1,389.3	1,457.9	1,802.5	2,186.6
Housing	2,418.5	2,459.3	2,112.1	2,120.1
Institutions & Gov't Departments	1,575.1	1,744.8	1,775.6	1,884.6
Total	13,046.9	12,565.0	11,901.3	12,066.1

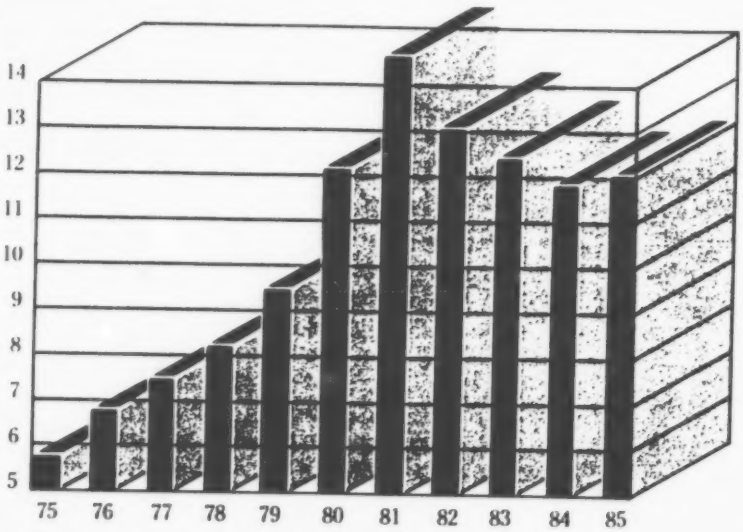
Intentions

Source: Statistics Canada, 61-205 and 61-206

Construction expenditures comprise nearly 60 percent of total capital investment in British Columbia, with the remainder being spent on machinery and equipment. Table 35 shows the distribution of capital and repair expenditures from 1982 to 1985 by type of expenditure.

Construction expenditures peaked in 1981. Since then, the persistence of weak international markets for most of the province's major resource products and significant amounts of idle industrial capacity combined to dampen investment intentions. Much of recent investment outlays has been for productivity improvements rather than additional production facilities. Tertiary sector activities (that is, trade, finance and commercial services, and institutions and government) have provided substantial support for the construction industry during this difficult period.

Among recently completed major projects, the Northeast Coal Development stands out. Coal shipments commenced in late 1983 from two large open pit mines which opened up the province's newest production area. In addition to the mines, the project involved



Capital & Repair Expenditures

(Billions of Dollars)

construction of a new community (Tumbler Ridge) complete with highway access, a 129 km rail line through the Rocky Mountains, a new coal port at Prince Rupert, CNR rail line upgrading and a new electric power transmission line to serve the mines, townsite and BCR branch line. Total cost was in the order of $2.5 billion. Work continues on expanding both the townsite and the Quintette Mine, and on rail upgrading.

Much of the province's current construction activity is centred on closely related projects in the Greater Vancouver area. B.C. Place, an urban redevelopment scheme encompassing much of the north side of False Creek, is expected to attract $2.4 billion in residential and commercial construction over a 25 year period. Part of the site is being used temporarily for a worldclass exposition (EXPO 86) scheduled for 1986 which will result in total capital outlays of $1.5 billion. Work is nearing completion on the project, one of the biggest components of which is a convention centre,

cruise ship facility and hotel complex that will serve as the Canadian Pavilion during the fair. Construction was recently completed on the Advanced Light Rapid Transit (ALRT) line, a $900 million commuter service operational at the end of 1985. Planning is well underway for an extension of the ALRT line to Surrey. Other major transportation projects close to completion are the new Annacis bridge across the Fraser River and its connecting road system ($350 million), and the first phase of the Coquihalla Highway link to the southern Interior ($375 million). Both are to be finished in 1986.

Recent construction activities have been concentrated on improving the province's transportation infrastructure, resource development and Expo 86 related activities.

In the industrial sectors, construction was completed in 1985 on the $2 billion Revelstoke power project, the Westmin mine expansion near Campbell River ($250 million), and a $275 million grain terminal at Prince Rupert. In anticipation of future traffic increases, both the CNR and CPR are currently engaged in billion dollar upgrading and double-tracking efforts in British Columbia. The largest single component is CPR's $600 million tunnel project in the Rogers Pass; construction began in mid-1984 and will continue for more than three years.

Major undertakings in the planning stage include a $2 billion natural gas liquefaction project near Prince Rupert, Kemano Completion hydro-electric development ($850 million), an aluminum smelter at Vanderhoof ($1 billion) and a natural gas pipeline to Vancouver Island ($330 million). In addition, a number of coal mines in the Northeast, Southeast, Northwest and on Vancouver Island are primed for development as soon as market conditions improve.

Table 35. Capital and Repair Expenditures in British Columbia by Type of Expenditure (Millions of Dollars)

Type of Expenditure	1982	1983	1984	1985[1]
Construction — Capital	6,587.8	6,790.3	5,673.0	5,727.7
Repair	1,085.6	1,248.2	1,249.7	1,369.2
Total Construction	**7,673.4**	**8,038.5**	**6,922.7**	**7,096.9**
Machinery & Equipment Capital	3,514.5	2,555.3	2,988.8	2,912.0
Repair	1,859.0	1,971.2	1,989.8	2,057.2
Total Machinery & Equipment	**5,373.5**	**4,526.5**	**4,978.6**	**4,969.2**
TOTALS	**13,046.9**	**12,565.0**	**11,901.3**	**12,066.1**

Intentions
Source: Statistics Canada, 61 205 and 61 206

HOUSING

Residential building is an important part of British Columbia's construction industry. In 1985, it is expected to account for 29.9 percent of total construction expenditures. Table 36 details housing starts in British Columbia in 1984 by type of dwelling.

Table 36. Housing Starts in British Columbia by Type of Dwelling, 1984 (Units)

Location	Type of Dwelling				
	Single Detached	Semi-Detached	Row	Apt. and Other	Total
Metropolitan Vancouver	4,214	236	977	4,256	**9,683**
Metropolitan Victoria	748	34	333	169	**1,284**
Other Areas	4,202	67	291	642	**5,202**
British Columbia	**9,164**	**337**	**1,601**	**5,067**	**16,169**

Source: Statistics Canada, 64 002